

EADY TO ATTACK.

ie Coke Strikers are in Fighting Mood.

ey Vote to Carry on the Present Warfare.

is Expected Some Bloodshed May Enue.

Hungarians Will March on Monday—An Assault Near Uniontown—The St. Louis Horsehoers' Strike Is Ended.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.
UNIONTOWN (Pa.), April 7.—From several indications the next twenty-four hours will witness lively scenes in the regions. Developments today gave substantial proof that the collapse of the strike was only temporary and that it had not yet been reached. The men at the Davidson works refused to go to work today, fearing trouble. The strikers are said to be located on the above the works ready for an attack. The houses of the men at work have been disturbed. Feelings were held at different points tonight and in every case the Hungarians voted to hold out to the end and urge the operators to accede to their demands.

SURPRISING STRENGTH.
SCOTTSBURGH (Pa.), April 7.—The coke-rippers' organization showed surprising strength at the delegate convention held today. On a ballot the order was given to continue the strike. After adopting a number of resolutions, the convention adjourned to April 10, when a new president will be elected to succeed President Davis, who is in jail charged with order.

UNIONTOWN STRIKERS.
UNIONTOWN (Pa.), April 7.—The strikers are jubilant over the result of a convention at Scottdale today, and generally getting drunk on the length of it. They are making great preparations for tomorrow, when they expect the strike will be begun again. They do not plan to be allowed to operate on Monday.

A march of all the Hungarians from the end of the county to Mount Pleasant Monday morning, for the purpose of urging the men out at all the plants by which they pass, will be attempted, and may be trouble. Tomorrow a big meeting of all the Hungarians in the county will be held at Mountain View Park for the purpose of arranging for this raid. The purpose of the raid is to force the plant to be issued, and at least 2000 people will be present.

Plants of the southern end of the region attempted to resume operations under the protection of deputies. No interference was attempted at any but the mount works. The Hungarians assaulted the men with clubs and stones, driving them from the yards. Hundreds of men are ready to return to work, but are afraid. The strikers at the Oliver plant threaten to stop the pumps and of the mine. Trouble is expected when a company returns.

THE HORSEHOERS.
ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The conference committee of the master horsehoers and the horsehoers' union met today. The sides accepted the terms originally offered, and the strike was declared off.

Democrats at Davenport.
DAVENPORT (Iowa), April 7.—The Democrats elected their entire city slate today, and four out of six Aldermen.

LE CARON.

The British Spy Said to Be Alive and Flying.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A cablegram announcing the death of Maj. Le Caron, the English informer who testified at the Parnell commission as to the workings of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, was received in Irish circles with some incredulity. This morning's wires from London conveyed the statement that the celebrated spy, so far from being dead, was on his way under the protection of Scotland Yard detectives to one of England's distant colonies to avoid being murdered by order of the Fenian organization.

A letter to the effect that a body, said to be that of Le Caron, was today buried in Norwood Cemetery, has been received, but the register of deaths ridiculed the idea of Le Caron being dead. Instead of convincing the Irish that Le Caron had gone to his home, he confirmed them in the belief that the death and burial of Le Caron is a fake, designed to attract attention from him while springing him to some other country. A number of Irishmen interviewed today are unanimous in their opinions that Le Caron is still on earth.

CORNELL'S TRAGEDY.

It Is Revived in the Mysterious Suicide of a Young Dentist.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.
ITHACA (N. Y.), April 7.—A phase of the recent Cornell University poisoning case developed today in the suicide of Dr. W. L. Breder, a prosperous dentist, who was found dead in his boarding-house. All the circumstances tend to show that he killed himself late last night. His friends say the act was due to despondency due to meditation over the recent Cornell freshman band which occurred in the same block in which his office is situated and directly over it. A letter addressed to Charles W. White of this city was found on the desk. After stating that he was worried over a secret, which was known to but few people in Ithaca, he declared that all allegations against him of complicity in the Cornell tragedy are false, and said: "My past life is free from crime."

COL. SKILES.

Death of the Veteran and Pioneer at Denver.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.
DENVER, April 7.—Col. John W. Skiles, a well-known military officer, a particular friend of ex-President Hayes, and a Colorado pioneer, is dead. Col. Skiles was born in Uniontown, Pa., November 15, 1836, and served in the Mexican and civil wars. At the battle of South Mountain he lost an arm and the wound caused his death.

SET ON FIRE.

A Farmer's Inhuman Treatment at the Hands of Robbers.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.
SHARON (Pa.), April 7.—Henry Wonnell, aged 46 years, was discovered today unconscious. Masked robbers, after knocking Wonnell senseless, ransacked the house and then saturated the victim's clothing with oil and set him on fire. He cannot recover. His legs and arms are a charred mass of flesh.

ROMANTIC.

A Marriage Contracted Two Days After a Divorce Is Secured.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.
FARGO (N. D.), April 7.—Divorce circles were excited this evening when the romantic marriage of Adam Moran, a New York millionaire, and Miss Win-

fred T. Hunt was announced. The bride secured a divorce on Thursday from Thomas Hunt of San Francisco.

There is considerable romance connected with the marriage. The groom is much older than the bride, and is said to have been her former guardian and to have objected seriously to her former marriage. He has been here some days to see that the legal machinery ran smoothly. The couple left tonight for New York.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and Two Fatally Hurt at Lancaster, Ind.

SPENCER (Ind.), April 7.—At Lancaster, ten miles west of here, a boiler exploded in a mill belonging to Christian Webber, killing three men and fatally injuring two others. The dead are: Christian Webber, proprietor; Lewis Webber, his son, and Clifton Tinsart, a laborer. The men fatally injured were laborers and their names are not known.

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

Its Extent in California as Shown at the Midwinter Fair.

(San Francisco Call.) The extent of the silk industry in the southern part of the State is well illustrated by exhibits made by Los Angeles and San Diego counties in the Southern California building. Silk culture has been chiefly carried on in an experimental fashion in California, and the interest in the industry has been a spasmodic nature. Several sections, however, those interested have persevered, and the results obtained by them demonstrate that the silk industry can be made profitable in the southern part of the State.

San Diego makes the most complete and in many respects the most interesting and instructive display of the product in an upright case in the woman's department of the Southern California Building. Two prettily arranged souvenir cards illustrate the industry in its entirety. There are the silkworm eggs, the skin of the worm, chrysalis, cocoon, miller, commercial silk and sewing silk, all shown on a card about eight by ten inches in size. Another portion of the exhibit illustrates the number of crops obtained by means of seven large skeins of silk raised from February to November. During this season the industry is a profitable one. Besides the articles mentioned the case contains silk in many other forms, and the exhibit is surrounded by a magnificent banner made from the first silk woven in San Diego county, which was produced and manufactured by Mrs. Lou Perin. The banner is beautifully embroidered, the work being done by Miss Florence B. Richards. The embroidery silk, tassels and fringe cord were produced by Mrs. Carrie Williams, a member of the State Board of Silk Culture.

The principal portion of the Los Angeles silk display is contained in two cases in the women's department. Both exhibits are made by Mrs. A. A. Lansing and are rarely beautiful. One in particular is worthy of close inspection. In the center of the case is a design elaborately worked out in fine-colored cocoons, the whole being bordered by chrysanthemums, fuchsias, marguerites and buttercups, all made from cocoons. In a second case is a splendid display of fascinations of different colors. The most novel feature of silk-work shown is a large portiere made entirely of cocoons, two thousand five hundred being used in its manufacture. The portiere hangs at one of the windows of the reception-room and is one of the most admired exhibits in the building. It was made by the Ladies Annex of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

DATES IN THE SAHARA.

Without Them the Plains Would Everywhere Be Desert.

(New York Ledger.) The oasis in the Oued Ris consists mainly of palm trees sheltering other trees. There are more than 600,000 palm trees and about 100,000 fruit trees. The palm is the great nutritive product and feeding medium of the Sahara; without it the plains would be everywhere desert; fortunately it requires for its perfect maturity and the prime quality of its fruit those very conditions which the Sahara alone possesses—torrid heat in summer and intense dryness in air. It thrives in the most arid soil, but it must have water and plenty of it at its roots. And it is the singularity of the Sahara, aptly called the land of thirst, that it conceals treasures of irrigation and that it is only on these spots where the treasure can be easily obtained that the clusters of palms are found. There are male and female date palms, the latter bear large clusters of fruit, which, however, never attain development and maturity unless they have been fecundated by the pollen of the male tree. In order to make sure of their harvest the natives themselves perform on the trees the necessary operations during the month of April. One male tree can fertilize 400 female ones.

The Sahara produces many kinds of dates as varied as our own apples and pears. The delicate, transparent date known as the highest price. It is at all times the rarest, changing its nature from one region to another and being more than any other dependent upon the character of the soil and the climate where it grows. The remaining varieties, although numerous, can be divided into two classes: The soft dates, which are composed between goat skins and sold in cakes in the Arab markets and are consumed by the poorer classes, and the dry dates, of which the nomads slip a few dozen in the folds of their bournous for their daily consumption. The cheaper kinds are almost entirely disposed of in the country and are not consumed worth exporting. Like other harvests, the date-gathering is subject to vicissitudes and fluctuation and prices vary accordingly.

The inhabitant of the Oued Ris have black skins and woolly hair; at a first glance they look like negroes, but in reality they are descended from the Berbers, who were a white race, but who for centuries have married black female slaves imported in caravans from the Sudan. Their characteristics are a gentle gravity and a scrupulous honesty. Their rectitude and agricultural tastes make them more akin to Europeans than the original nomadic races.

London's Fad for Eating Salt.

(Pall Mall Budget.) Coming home upon the underground the other evening I read in an evening paper a new habit which threatens to displace the salt habit. People carry salt crystals about with them, at which they continually nip. I saw them lose their hair and eye-lashes. Looking up from my paper suddenly I saw this startling intelligence confirmed. A man in the opposite corner laid down his evening paper (it was a packet from his waistcoat which he unscrewed. It contained a white granular substance. Taking a pinch between his fingers and thumb he swallowed it. "Excuse me, sir; is that salt?" I asked, leaning forward excitedly. He smiled and pointed to the article (in the paper.) "Have some?" he said. I took it.

Florida orange-growers buy most of their fruit boxes in the State of Maine, and yet Florida is covered with pine forests and other box-making timber. It is a large part of the freight money. Boxes from Bangor, Me., are cheaper.

THE A. P. A.

And the Roman Catholic Church in Politics—Grave Questions.

(Chicago Tribune, editorial.) Taking into further consideration the recent excellent address of Archbishop Ireland in which he inveighed against Irish nationality in American affairs as one of the causes of the current A. P. A. hostility to Roman Catholics there is one serious phase of the question which he did not consider—namely, The attitude of the members of that church towards the great body of the American people of the Northern States. In the South, except in the cities of Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans, there are very few Roman Catholics while in the Northern cities and towns there are six or seven million.

It is quite certain that the principal cause for the distrust and dislike of Catholics among the A. P. A. people is to be found in the fact that nearly the entire membership of the Roman Catholic Church persistently and classically acts with and belongs to one political party; controls its political organization and machinery whenever it can, and nominates as many members of the church for office as it can force that party to concede. In many cities, like Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Albany, Troy, Barre, Portland, Fort Wayne, Dubuque, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha and Kansas City—in short, wherever it possesses the power to grab about all the offices elective and appointive—especially those that have patronage or big salaries or emoluments. Hence the members of this church have secured the great bulk of the important offices of all the cities and towns where they are relatively strong in that party.

This is the undeniable fact and record. And it is growing steadily more into a monopoly of office control by one religious organization. It is really these manifestations of political domination which are changing non-Catholic Democrats into active A. P. A. and causing such disgust and profound alienation among Democrats who are not members of the Catholic church.

Of course the Republicans do not like to see the membership of this strong and rapidly growing church voting almost solidly at all elections against Republican candidates if they happen not to be members of the church.

The Tribune has often asked for a solution of this mystery, and never received a satisfactory explanation. On the other hand, the votes of Canadian, English, Scotch, Irish, German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Hollandish, Bonemian, and other foreign Protestants are divided among all the parties. The same is true of the membership of all the American Protestant sects and of the non-church votes. Part of them are Democrats, part Republicans, part Populists, part Prohibitionists, while some are single-tax cranks.

Nothing would so quickly or so decisively disband the rapidly-growing and spreading A. P. A. organization as to have the Roman Catholic voters become Americanized politically, and divide themselves among the parties, as all other religious groups do—each man to vote with the party which most nearly represented his sentiments on the tariff, currency, pure elections, law and order, national sovereignty, State supremacy, anti or pro-election frauds, prohibition, local option, free liquor selling, and other public questions. If each Catholic would separate his politics from his creed and act upon his political convictions, as all other classes of religionists do, the A. P. A. movement would soon die out, and there would be no more fears in the American mind of Romanist attacks on the American non-sectarian public-school system, and no more jealousies or antagonisms created in American minds at what looks to them like a Catholic political organization, dominating the Democratic party, for the purpose of routing this country and clutching almost a monopoly of its offices and political patronage. It is these appearances and apprehensions which are causing so many thousands of American Democrats to flock into the A. P. A. for self-protection, against what they consider foreign ecclesiastical political domination.

LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES.

HAZARD'S PAVILION.
The Closing Night of
LA FIESTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 13.
Los Angeles Military Band, 18 Performers.
Lowlasky's Orchestra, 20 Performers.
Beautiful Decorations and Grand Spectacular Effects.
PRICE OF TICKETS—Ball floor, single admission, with lady, 35c; extra lady, 25c; Balcony and gallery all seats reserved. First two rows in balcony \$1.50; all other seats in balcony and gallery 50c.
Tickets now on sale, next door to Los Angeles Theater
Emma Juch Opera Company wardrobe at ticket office for maskers to select from.

SIMPSON TABERNACLE—
Tuesday Evening, April 10, 1894.
THE LOS ANGELES ORATORIO SOCIETY WILL RENDER THE
100 Voices.
The following eminent soloists have been engaged: Miss Katherine Kimball, Soprano; Mrs. Eunice Westwater, the leading Contralto of San Francisco; Fred F. A. Hanco, Tenor; Mr. Winfield Blake, Bass.
TICKETS—30 cents. On sale at Brown's Music Store, No. 111 North Spring Street, Friday, April 6 at 10 o'clock a.m.

HOTEL NADEAU CAFE.
Under New Management.
Mr. D. Pearl, the new manager of this sterling restaurant is a well-known caterer, and serves the best meals in the city, a la carte, at popular prices.
Special Attention Given to Banquets and Private Dinner Parties.

Two Little Blazes.
At 7:25 o'clock last evening an alarm was rung in from box No. 123 for a small fire at Bawch's Agricultural Chemical Works, No. 91 Macy street, occasioned by the ignition of a pile of oily rags and other inflammable refuse near the boiler. Damage nominal.

Another alarm from box No. 45 was turned in some five minutes later, for an insignificant blaze at the residence of Mayor Rowan, South Main street, caused by the ignition of a quantity of soot, which had lodged in the kitchen chimney, which was fortunately extinguished without the assistance of the fire brigade, before any damage had been done.

At the beginning of the second act the lady of the sou and the whistle reappeared; the audience pointed to her, spoke to her, but she remained smiling and calm. Then when the scene between Phryne and Anagoras began two women in the third gallery flung carrots, onions, cabbages, etc., on the stage, whistling meanwhile furiously. They were evidently in the employ of the lady of the sou.

Miss Jane Harding had a success in her protestation. Her voice was well managed, but very weak. She played the seduction scene with a certain amount of grace and the curtain fell amid applause.

THE BERLIN,

Souvenirs
FREE

MONDAY AFTERNOON
TO THE LADIES.

Exclusive Cloak and Suit House

239 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Souvenirs
FREE

MONDAY AFTERNOON
TO THE LADIES.

Grand Souvenir Spring Opening.

Opening Sale Commences Tomorrow, and will be continued the Entire Week.

To which we invite special attention. We are now prepared to excel in BARGAIN OFFERINGS anything heretofore attempted in our city and State. Having established permanent buyers both in New York and Chicago, we are masters of the situation. Watching every market signal and every fashion movement. It is in this way that our great triumph will be won; we are able to relate the wonderful bargain story this page contains.

WE BEGIN TOMORROW MORNING.

A full line of Ladies' Black Capes, latest imported novelties, made of the finest material, such as Moire, Grenadine, Satin Duchesse, Chapelle Cloth and fine Serges, trimmed with the finest of Laces and Jets. Regular price \$35; MONDAY \$25.

All \$25 Capes, in black and colors \$18.00.
All \$20 Capes, in black and colors \$15.00.
All \$15 Capes, in black and colors \$10.00.
All \$12 Capes, in black and colors \$8.00.
All \$10 Capes, in black and colors \$7.50.
All \$7.50 Capes, in black and colors \$5.00.

A full line of Misses' Jackets in plain colors and mixtures.
All \$15 Jackets \$10.00.
All \$12 Jackets \$8.00.
All \$10 Jackets \$6.50.
All \$7.50 Jackets \$5.00.

A full line of Children's Jackets from \$1 upward, in all wool.
A full line of Ladies' Dresses, all-wool, made in the latest styles, from \$3.95 upward.
A full line of Ladies' Silk Waists at exactly half price, Monday.
Ladies' Silk Skirts, best quality, \$5.
Sateen Skirts, silk embroidered, from 85c upward. Wash Skirts, 50c.
A full line of Summer Wash Suits at \$2, \$2.75 and \$3.50.

A full line of Ladies' Jackets in black and colors, manufactured out of the best qualities of Satin Duchesse, Moire and Chapelle Cloth, trimmed in Velvets, Laces and Jets, with ruffled skirt. Regular price of these garments \$50; MONDAY \$35.

All \$35 Jackets, in black and colors \$25.00.
All \$25 Jackets, in black and colors \$17.50.
All \$18 Jackets, in black and colors \$12.50.
All \$15 Jackets, in black and colors \$10.00.
All \$12 Jackets, in black and colors \$7.50.
All \$7 Jackets, in black and colors \$5.00.
All \$5 Jackets, in black and colors \$3.00.

A full line of Ladies' Blouse Waists, latest style, at half price, Monday.

All 50c Waists 25c.
All 75c Waists 35c.

FREE! FREE! FREE! For one week only!

Ladies' Capes made free of charge, commencing Monday.

We have a fine line of Broadcloth and also Chapelle cloths, in black and all colors, ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$3.50 a yard.
Buy your material here, and we are prepared to make a Cape for you while you wait, free of charge.

This is the way we celebrate La Fiesta.

the finest workmanship at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

We call special attention to our Dressmaking Establishment, which is second to none in California. We turn out none but the very best work. If it don't prove perfectly satisfactory in every respect, no charge will be made. OF ALL THE BIG ADS that will be presented for your inspection today, you should bear in mind that there is one house in Los Angeles that does as it advertises. We invite every one to call Monday on our SPRING OPENING DAY and inspect our magnificent stock and get our prices. Prompt attention shown to every one, whether you buy or not.

Remember, Souvenirs free to the Ladies Monday afternoon. Come and bring your friends. Our motto is: "WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE."

The Berlin, Exclusive Cloak and Suit House, 239 South Spring Street, F. Dallmer, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land

FOR SALE—BARGAIN! BARGAIN! A lot on the dollar, a beautiful lot on 3rd st., close to Figueroa; lot is 155x280, a street 80 feet wide, and is one of the most desirable spots in this city for a fine home; will divide and sell as 2 lots if required; come and let us show you this property, then make us an offer. Owner must sell. **O'BRIEN INVESTMENT CO., 330-331 Bradbury Bldg.**

FOR SALE — THOSE HIGH-GRAD
choice residence lots in Park Heights,
near Washington for \$950; every-
one says they are cheap; street nicely im-
proved; terms, \$200 cash, balance
suit; two more new buildings to
be started this week on the property;
accept money, pay cash and sell, buy
you a house to order. JOHNSON-
KEENEY CO., 104 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
GRAND BARGAIN.
Only \$350, only 1/4 cash, fine build-

101, 3-1057 Front, covered with large
walnut, street all gravel, concrete
the electric cars, great sided, cement
walks and curbs. GRIDER & DOW,
8 109 1/2 S. Broadway

FOR SALE - \$1750; 5-ROOM HOUSE
and bath on Adams; \$350 cash, balance
\$150 per month.

\$150 each-11 good lots near Adams &
Vermont; \$150 each.

8 ENTLEB, OBEAR & CO.,
223 W. First st

FOR(CE) SALE - A CORNER LOT OF
Washington st., near the electric car
1012; street all gravel, concrete
cement walk and curb; this is sacrifice
to settle an estate; price only \$650. GR-
IDER & DOW, 109 1/2 S. Broadway. 10

FOR SALE - ALHAMBRA, \$ 10

FOR SALE - \$100; A GOOD BUSINESS
for sale - the water, bath, 2000 ft. in
Angeles sts., price only \$100 for the
this is a forced sale and a great sma
for sale - \$100 - See Second

FOR SALE - WE HAVE A CHOICE
list of city property and ranches of

FOR SALE - WE HAVE FOR SALE a piece of Broadway property at a bargain for this week; come early if you want it. MEEKINS & SHERWOOD 1184 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE - \$125 GRADED A FINE LOT OF 25th st.; street graded and curbed; close to electric cars; only \$125; on installments. GRIDER & DOW, 1014

FOR SALE - FOR \$600, A BEAUTIFUL building lot on 11th, a little west of Pearl; street improvements all paid for. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 8

FOR SALE - FOR CASH, 100 FEET on N. Main, 127 feet deep, on grade street, \$16 per foot for four days only. HENRY IVERS, 1215 N. Main. 9

FOR SALE-50 ACRES OF NADEAU vineyard at \$150; offer wanted; broke see U.S. GRAVES, O'MELVENY

SHANKLAND, 21 Baker Block.
FOR SALE—40 FEET ON MAIN ST.
 adjoining postoffice, at a great bargain.
 If sold within a week, to close an estate. Apply **444 ALISO ST.**

FOR SALE — \$2750; NEAR WESTLAK
 Park, nice residence on large and well
 improved lot; price only \$2750. **NOLA**
& SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE — CHOICE RESIDENCE
 property fronting on 23d st. at a bargain.
 Address **DAM. McFARLAND 4**

FOR SALE - LOOK OUT FOR ANY
sale of residence lots on First
April 21. RALPH ROGERS & Co., 3
W. Second st.
FOR SALE - \$75 WILL BUY A FIN
lot, Clinton ave., Urnston tract, near
Adams. BRADSHAW BROS., 139 E
Broadway.
FOR SALE - \$26,000: LOT ON BROAD
way, near First st., 131x79 1/2, for \$26,000.

Second. 8

FOR SALE—\$4000 FOR 5 LARGE LOTS ON Tenth st., near Main; bargain. BRADSHAW BROS., 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$1600; CHOICE CORNER LOT. Bonnie Brae tract; don't miss this. BRADSHAW BROS., 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$100 FOR 50-FOOT LOT OF cable, 20 minutes from First and Spring. WHEELER & HEIL, 211 W. First. 8

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS NEAR WEST.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—"BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE;" a paying business, and a fine homestead; 20 acres of sandy loam soil will grow any kind of produce; plenty of artesian water for all purposes; fruit trees of all kinds; a nice cottage of

rooms, barns, and other buildings, and for all other the premises; outbuildings for all purposes; one of the finest agricultural farms in Orange county; 3 1/2 miles from the city limits of the county seat. Furniture, wagon, farm implements, horses, planting drill, feed and tools for all kinds, and about 100 head of fine hogs go with the farm; about \$3500 a year can be made out of breeding of fine hogs alone; this is a square deal and will bear the closest investigation; and of this can be bought for less than what

water right goes with the house, on the place is app.

between two long rows of orange trees full bearing; it is plastered throughout and contains 8 rooms, hall, 2 bay windows, 5 fireplaces, bathroom, hot and

cold water, verandas, etc.;
stable, etc.; peaches, olives,

low price of \$425 per acre. It is the cheapest good place on the market.

JOHN S. SAMPSON, Jr., 105 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHANCE OF A LIFETIME
to secure income-producing property:

acres within Orange city limits; excellent gravelly soil; 10 acres in full-grown seedlings and Mediterranean sweet oranges; 5 acres in vineyard in good bearing; 4 acres in prunes and deciduous fruits; good house of 6 rooms, well tank and windmill, large barn, etc.; the yield of oranges from this place has exceeded 2500 boxes for the past 3 years and so'd on the trees at 10 per box.

1891 and 1892; 1898 is remarkable for
property; price \$6000 for a short time
Address JAS. FULLERTON, Orange

FOR SALE--
Orange, lemon, olive, peach, prune and
walnut orchards in the frostless belt.

Alfalfa, sugar beet, corn, (hog and
dairy) farms of all sizes in the Ocean
bound belt.

Residences and vacant lots in a
parts of the city at hard-times prices.

We have a fine list of property, and
it may be to your advantage to see
before you buy.

8 FLOURNOY, 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE - AT POMONA.
-I SELL THE EARTH-

Thus are we physicians, old and young, who creep on before we are aware of it; and who lead an active, busy life in the city is all right for young blood, but after the sunset has reached a quiet life in the country is more desirable; warm, pleasant sunshine, balmy air, surrounded by fruit and flowers is the proper home for declining years; such a home you will find near Pomona, one of the pleasantest spots the sun shines upon; if you

FOR SALE - 100 ACRES FINE LAND near Etiwanda; will sell all or a part at price below bedrock; good land for all kinds of fruits.
360 acres of land in San Gabriel Valley for what it cost the mortgagee \$7000 takes this snap. MEEKINS

SHERWOOD, 118 1/2 S. Broadway.

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Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

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FOR SAN PEDRO HARBOR—YES!

The result of yesterday's vote at the Chamber of Commerce, which was almost three to one in favor of the San Pedro site, is most encouraging to those who are interested in the prosperity and growth of Los Angeles. It shows that this city, unlike some others in the State, is not yet prepared to become the vassal of a private corporation. In spite of the most strenuous efforts which were put forth by the local agents of that corporation—perhaps, we should say, on account of those efforts—the business men of Los Angeles voted, by an overwhelming majority, to endorse the opinions of the Board of Government Engineers rather than the wishes of the single railway corporation referred to. While the unwise professional and personal agencies employed in the desperate effort to influence and coerce public and commercial opinion added largely to the majority in favor of San Pedro, it was, in any case, a foregone conclusion.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce, who stood up and stood fast, deserve thanks, and the citizens of Los Angeles in general are to be congratulated on the result of the vote. Through not necessarily conclusive as to the result in Congress, its effects may yet extend far into the years to come and prove of ultimate great benefit to all our people, and to those who come after us.

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

The codding and false sympathy which the members of this so-called "industrial army" have received from a number of well-meaning but misguided people is already beginning to bear fruit. These men, who in the beginning professed their willingness to accept whatever assistance should be voluntarily rendered them by citizens and to be thankful for it, are now beginning to mount the high horse and make unreasonable demands, accompanied by threats of what they may do in case such demands should not be granted. This is not to be wondered at in view of the encouragement which they have received from people who should have known better. A dispatch from Riverside states: "The men are very indignant over the treatment accorded them by the people of South Riverside, who did not furnish the supplies that the army expected." In Oakland a band which started from San Francisco for the East refused to leave the city because the railroad company had the temerity to offer them freight cars to ride in instead of passenger coaches. This is to say the least, rather impudent, in view of the fact that these men do not intend to pay any fare, or to pay any expenses on the road. The Southern Pacific Company ought to be commended for its refusal to yield to threats and force in that instance.

It requires no prophetic eye to see that unless a check is soon put to this sort of thing there will be serious trouble before long. Hitherto it is claimed that the leaders of these bands of men have, to a certain extent, kept professional tramps and bad characters from joining the "army." This is somewhat doubtful. It is said that one of the leaders of the Oakland band is a man who has been mixed up in the Haymarket riot in Chicago. In any case such restriction cannot be kept up for long. As soon as the tramps and toughs throughout the country have learned that by joining these bands they can, instead of riding on brake beams, travel over the country in comfortable cars, and be received at the chief stopping places by delegations of citizens and citizenesses "on foot and in carriages," bearing peace offerings in the shape of ham sandwiches, pies and other delicacies, and sometimes accompanied by bands of music, it is easy to see that there will be a great rush to swell the ranks of the army, so that there is evidently no limit to the outcome of this foolish and dangerous movement.

If there were any sense or reason whatever in this "on to Washington" movement one might feel some little sympathy with the honest and well-meaning men who have been induced to join the so-called "army." But there is not. What these men are going to do when they reach the national capital? Do they suppose that they will be able to coerce Congress or to terrorize the national government? Such an idea is absurd. The movement cannot fail to do harm rather than good. Even supposing the demands which these men make, or some of them, were desirable, it is not to be supposed that the legislators of this country will consent to grant those demands under the pressure of a mob of an awakened public opinion, but of more or less thinly disguised threats of physical violence, for that is what it really amounts to. These men go to Washington with clubs in their hands, as it were, to ask for certain things. We much mistake the character of the men who compose the two Houses of Congress if they will submit to any such dictation. It would be a most dangerous precedent should they do so. In that case we might expect to see a mob of armed men hurry to the national capital at the instigation of some demagogue whenever Congress failed to act in accordance with the views of a small minority of the people. In fact, the condition of this country would be little, if any better, than that of those Spanish-American countries which are in a state of chronic turmoil and revolution, with armed bands of men wandering about the country. Repose at the national capital is necessary to just and equitable legislation.

It may be said that these men—these lack of the "industrial army"—are not armed, but does anyone suppose that if they are permitted to continue in their course, and when they find themselves growing numerically strong, they will not seek and obtain arms to aid them in carrying out their plans?

It is, we say, high time that a stop should be put to this foolish and dangerous movement. Gen. Cox has already announced that he will lead his "army" through the Southern States. The thing has gone far enough, and it is the duty of the State governments, or, failing them, of the Federal government, to put a stop to it.

FAILURES AND BUSINESS TRAINING.

A recent publication by Bradstreet's gives some interesting figures in regard to the causes of the failures in business which occurred during 1893. There were in all 15,508 failures, which are attributed to the following reasons: Incompetence, 2546; inexperience, 940; lack of capital, 5194; unwise credit, 726; failure of others, 446; extravagance, 198; neglect, 481; competition, 191; disaster, 3463; speculation, 181; fraud, 1142. Of the causes thus assigned it will be observed that incompetence, inexperience, unwise credit, extravagance, neglect, speculation and fraud are facts of an intellectual and moral nature, and the failures attributed to them amount to two-fifths of the whole, while of the others, competition and disaster are responsible only for less than one-third, the remaining little more than one-third being due to lack of capital.

Of the 15,508 failures in 1893 it appears that while 6214 were owing to personal unfitness, 5294 were due to lack of capital, which indicates that in 5194 cases the business was undertaken either without an adequate knowledge of its requirements, or else without regard to the interests of those from whom credit was solicited and obtained.

One of the chief lessons which is taught by these figures is the necessity, to which we have frequently alluded, of a more practical and systematic training of young men so as to fit them for the stern battle of life. Education nowadays we leave the primary grades, partakes too much of an ornamental character. Instead of taking it for granted that a great majority of young Americans when they leave school will go into some branch of business life, it seems that in most cases the idea of business training is ignored or left to a special study which the pupil may or may not take in a separate institution where such tuition is more or less expensive.

It is not urged that the general scholastic course in the higher grades should include a thorough initiation into the intricacies of the business and financial world, but what we do say is that the most important instruction for a young man after he has been taught to read, write and figure correctly is that which teaches the fundamental principles upon which the mercantile and financial business of the world is based. If this were done, we do not believe that we should see every year several thousand failures from incompetence and inexperience, while much misery would be saved, and the thousands of people who have to suffer through their lack of proper training.

It is satisfactory to note that this subject is attracting a large amount of attention throughout the country at present. In a recent article on the subject our Boston exchange, the American Cultivator, shows that nowadays teachers seem to have fallen into employing the old forms of examination and treating those under their charge more as small fractions of the whole class than as individual units. According to this method the teacher stands in a wrong relation to the pupil. He stands as a shepherd to guide the flock along the ways most beneficial for all, rather than as a developer seeking to discover the individual qualities of his pupils, and bringing out the best that is in them. In education that is best which is most natural. Some men are best fitted for doctors, some for lawyers, some for teachers. It is a ways disastrous for a man to mistake his natural calling, and devote his life's energies to that for which he is less fitted. The time to learn this natural aptitude is not when the student reaches the high school or the college, but when as a young child he takes his very first step on the highway of education. The American Cultivator says: "By insisting that there is one best method for all, the educator becomes a mere machine, endeavoring to weave wool, cotton, flax and silk from the same single process. This is the great evil of the present educational systems of today. The teacher grows to believe that he is dealing with automata, and with human beings. If he would remedy the mistake he should today cease the study of the living machine and devote his attention to that machine's real, existing motive power. In separate cases that motive

is of separate kinds, and he should learn so to distinguish them that he can make each accomplish its proper result. The best results are individual results, and it should, therefore, be the aim of the teacher of the future to accommodate education to the individual. Our public schools at present do not do this. They do not keep pace with the progress of the country. They may be better than the schools of other lands, but when we see in them a mistake and fail to rectify it, we cannot dispute the assertions of such men as President Eliot of Harvard, who has said that our public school education is largely a failure, partly because we fail to understand the purpose of education, and partly because we do not recognize that men are more than methods."

JUDGE CALDWELL'S DECISION.

The decision of Judge Caldwell, in the case of the Union Pacific employees, in which he decided in favor of the men, has attracted much attention.

It should be understood that the Union Pacific Company is in the hands of a receiver. The men disagreed with the receiver as to a schedule of wages, and the matter had to be taken into court. The court, after investigation, awarded its verdict in favor of the employees in this particular case. It would also, without any doubt, have awarded against the latter in the case of a strike, and the pressure was brought to bear against the company.

In this case it was a difference of opinion which was arbitrated in a reasonable and equitable manner by a court of high jurisdiction. The Times sustains the decision in this case. Such a victory is a victory for the court of law and order, in which all good citizens are interested; but it would be a very shortsighted and erroneous view of this case to consider it as an endorsement of those claims of labor which exceed the rights proscribed by every citizen of this republic.

CITY AND COUNTY IMPROVEMENTS.

It is a pity that the city and county governments have not hitherto seen their way to inaugurate a complete system of road and park and bridge improvements, thus getting the work done at much lower cost than will be possible when business picks up again, and at the same time relieve the necessities of a large number of honest men who are at present out of work. There is no doubt that the city and county governments are doing a great deal of good work, but the improvements which are admitted to be desirable and necessary by our citizens, with scarcely an exception, and for which the taxpayers would undoubtedly be willing to vote a reasonable amount of money, provided they were assured that it would be judiciously expended. At the same time we have within the city limits hundreds of men who are anxious to obtain work of any kind and who are willing to work for a very reasonable price. When it is likely when we shall again see so favorable a chance to undertake these improvements? We believe that both the City Council and the Supervisors would be willing to inaugurate some enterprise of this description, but they appear to doubt the willingness of the people to approve the expenditure. The people of this city are not mean or niggardly. This is plainly shown by the liberal manner in which they have expended money during the past couple of years for advertising the city and county at Chicago, at San Francisco and elsewhere; for the fleets in this city, for the unemployed and for many other purposes. It is true that times are hard and the present is a season for cutting down expenses in every direction, but we are fully convinced that a properly devised plan for the construction of these improvements in a systematic way will meet with the approval of a great majority of the voters.

TURBULENT REPUBLICS.

The latest from Peru is to the effect that ex-President Caceres, candidate for the Presidency, has been proclaimed dictator. It is also stated that he has the support of the army, but that Congress and the people are against him. This is very South American. It is an exception when some country on that continent is not either undergoing a revolution, recovering from one, or preparing to go into one. We of the United States are too apt to be influenced by the reports of the press in South American countries as something different from what they really are because they call themselves republics. So far, the best government which the nations of Central and South America have ever enjoyed was that of the empire of Brazil, under that enlightened ruler, Dom Pedro. Since his forced abdication chaos has prevailed in that country also. The fact is, as is apparent to all who have traveled through those regions, the great mass of the Spanish-American people, from the Grande to the Straits of Magellan, have not yet reached a point of enlightenment and education, where they can safely be entrusted with the right of governing themselves. Under such circumstances, the best thing that can happen to the people of those countries is to secure an absolute ruler, who is patriotic as well as firm. Unfortunately, however, such men are scarce everywhere, and particularly so in these Spanish-American countries, where centuries of tyranny have instilled a spirit of slavery and venality into the souls of the people, which it will take generations of mental and moral training to remove.

Los Angeles has seldom presented a gayer appearance than it does at present. The decorations, with few exceptions, are very tasteful and show the advantage of having this sort of thing done after a definite plan. There is no doubt that La Fiesta de Los Angeles will become a regular annual event, to which we shall all look forward in the future. It is possible that it may develop into a series of carnivals to be held in the principal cities of Southern California in rotation. This would be a good idea, furnishing a round of attractions to our Eastern visitors, who, at present, sometimes find their time hanging rather heavy on their hands.

The increase in speed of the Atlantic passenger steamers has been carried so far that it seems impossible for human ingenuity to do much more in that line. Already the average rate of speed of the crack Atlantic liners is greater than that of the railroads on this Coast. Even should more powerful engines be constructed, it seems doubtful whether the vessels could stand the strain. The latest suggestion for obtaining an increased speed comes from Mr. Edison, to whom we are accustomed to look for extraordinary discoveries. This is, indeed, an extraordinary discovery, provided it is true—extraordinary from its simplicity. What Mr. Edison proposes is simply to grease the sides

of ships so as to diminish the resistance of the water. In this manner he claims that the speed of vessels may be increased by one-third. It should not take long to prove the truth or falsity of this remarkable claim. If true, it will go a long way to revolutionize the passage across the Atlantic, and we may soon expect to see the trip made from New York to Queenstown in less than four days, which would bring Los Angeles within about ten days' journey of the British capital.

A dispatch from Paris announces that the shareholders of the Panama Canal Company have resolved to appoint a committee of five to establish a new offer for the purpose of completing the canal; also, to undertake to provide a first installment of \$400,000 toward a proposed capital of \$12,000,000. It seems from the view of the exposures which have been made in regard to the hopeless condition of the Panama Canal work, people should be willing to throw more money away in such a sinking investment. While we cannot praise the judgment, we must admire the persistence of these people, and wish that the people of this country could absorb a little of their enthusiasm when it comes to the question of pushing the Nicaragua Canal to completion. On the one side, we have millions of dollars contributed freely for an enterprise which is declared by a great majority of experts and unprejudiced investors to be a hopeless one, while, on the other side, we find great difficulty in raising hundreds of thousands for the purpose of starting a work, in regard to the feasibility of which there is no question, and the benefits of which will be inestimable.

Hon. Joseph H. Outwater made one of the most sensible observations of all of the Congressmen who have been quoted as having expressed opinions concerning Cox's campaign. Mr. Outwater said: "If from 10,000 to 50,000 men can intimidate Congress to do one thing, then another 10,000 to 50,000 can intimidate it to do another thing. The time is ripe for thoughtful men of all parties to advise the city and county governments, and vocations, who love order, who would preserve order first and do justice afterward, to vote only for such men as are known to be working along these lines."

Among the branches of human activity into which women are pushing their way must be included the pulpit. Quite a number of women have recently made their appearance as preachers, and have met with success. The precedent has been established in Massachusetts of admitting women to a full ordination. Last month Mrs. Frost, the wife of a Congregational clergyman, who had studied theology with him, was made a minister. But she most ungratefully refused to do this, and has been behind her anything but a favorable impression in the memory of her backers. She is still a minister, and is probably the greatest lyric artist who ever lived. But she has never turned her wonderful gifts to noble uses, hence we have regretted her banishment from public life. But then, she has not said farewell to America. Who knows she may return once more to do good.

Once more some Italian journals publish a statement from Milan that all the talk about Verdi having completed a new opera, "I due Foscari," is mere fable, and once more others assert that he has handed the score to Ricordi to be published after his death.

Saint-Saens has long been known as a composer, pianist, organist, poet, critic and crank. He has now made his debut as an astronomer. At the last meeting of the Société Astronomique, Mr. Camille Flammarion communicated to his colleagues two letters by Saint-Saens relating to optical phenomena.

On March 2 a large number of Bayreuth from Paris a silver laurel wreath to be laid on the tomb of Franz Liszt. The wreath was massive and of great value, and was placed on the tomb of the great artist. It bears in Russian and French the words: "Dedicated by the New Russian School of Music to the memory of Franz Liszt."

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Industrial Army—A Laboring Man's Views.

POMONA, April 5.—(To the Editor of the Times.) Will you allow me to ask you through your paper a few questions? I am a laboring man, an American citizen, and have watched your reports in your valuable paper. Now I wonder if the industrial army expect to do by going to Washington? As a laboring man I would say, let us do all that by a petition to the Congressmen from each Congressional district and do it all by the ballot. Now I think I am not far off when I say that two-thirds of the industrial army are not laboring men. They take the view that the capitalist is making all the money, when if the truth is told the capitalist cannot make money when the laborers are idle. All the vast fortunes of our millionaires were made when we had high wages, high prices for all living labor, and they say if you pay the laboring classes to work at good wages you will find in one month's time money will be in circulation and times will be easy. Now we have had enough of the doctrine of the tariff. Give us the protection we need, check foreign immigration, protect our own home industries, and with a settled government, we will be able to work full time and any man who is willing to work will be at work—that is if he is a good American. POMONA.

Why Not "Old Glory"?

LOS ANGELES, April 7, 1894.—(To the Editor.) Let me ask you why we should not have our own flag used in this La Fiesta? Of course it is proper to have the special colors selected, and they look well; but as I go over the city I see only a very few American flags. I think this is a slight to our own colors.

A very pretty effect would be produced by having the American flag and the stars and stripes on the poles and from the roofs of the houses.

Yours truly,
A LOVER OF OUR FLAG.
(The editor would be most liberally displayed, and probably will be tomorrow.—Ed. Times.)

Official Dir.

LOS ANGELES, April 5.—(To the Editor.) It is pretty generally understood that dirt is inseparable from Democracy. The people who are our postoffice must resemble a pigsty? As it is at present it is a cause for shame to the Health Officer. If the right people won't clean it up, then let the wrong ones take a hand. While janitors disagree and night-watchmen rebel, the public waste their money in the vain endeavor to keep the layers of dirt to transact their business there. As a preliminary to La Fiesta de Los Angeles I would respectfully suggest the liberal use of brooms and disinfectants. My individual preference would be to see Mr. Cleveland—who is said to need exercise badly—to do the job himself. This, however, is a mere aside.

Respectfully yours,
PRO SANITAS PUBLICO.
(This subject is referred to the Hon.

John T. Gaffey, who is the official custodian of the Federal building, including the postoffice, with the reminder that cleanliness is next to godliness, it is understood that the Honorable "Johnny" after supplanting an old soldier or two in Uncle Sam's building, has brought into the public service as janitors and "sweepers" certain Democratic statesmen of great importance and dignity and pomp; but The Times takes leave to remind the superior statesman—the boss of the job—that the inferior statesmen under him should not be permitted to let either ward politics, personal disavowal or boozing interfere with their primary duties as able floor-scrubbers.—Ed. Times.)

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The "Messiah" will be given next Tuesday evening at Simpson Tabernacle by the Los Angeles Oratorio Society. The choir consists of one hundred voices. The orchestra is under the direction of H. E. Hamilton. The soloists are Mrs. Westwater of San Francisco, contralto; Miss Katharine Kimball, soprano; Winfield Blake, basso, and F. A. Bacon, tenor. Harry Holmes has composed a new work, "The Messiah," which will be given at the Simpson Tabernacle on Friday afternoon from 2 to 5:30 o'clock. Among those present were: Messrs. Annie Holmes, F. M. Panch, A. Chase, A. Combs, J. A. Russ, Netters, Cushman, Swack, Burton, M. Phillips and Reed.

SOUSA'S BAND.

The famous Sousa Band, John Philip Sousa, conductor, will give a series of concerts at Hazard Pavilion the evenings of April 23 and 24, with a matinee on the latter date. This band is pronounced the finest organization of its kind in America.

SHARP'S MUSICALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood entertained at their residence, No. 835 Maple avenue, last Saturday evening. An excellent musical and literary programme was rendered by Miss Cora Stephens, Messrs. Max Cook and Arthur Adams, and a number of other gentlemen. Refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses Cora Stephens, Lottie Terwilliger, Tessie Knapp, Treasa Harter, Lulu Coulson, Ora Woods, Nettie Stephens, Lillie Wessen, Ennie Adams, Messrs. M. Stephens, E. Terwilliger, F. H. Biller, Arthur Adams, F. H. Whomes, F. Adams, A. Coulson, Woods, Fairfax, Owen.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

(New York Musical Courier.) Quite in consonance with her usual policy, adeline Patti sailed last Saturday for Europe, leaving her well-to-do family in the hands of her dear-remembered America. She disappeared the large audience which had assembled in Music Hall last Saturday evening, and the appearance of her manager a pretty penny through not notifying him until this great ship had been in the most selfish fashion throughout the tour. Her management, who strove earnestly to earn an almost hopeless season for her, had been saying, "I am sorry," and at the same time recoup her managers for the labor and money expended on her. But she most ungratefully refused to do this, and has been behind her anything but a favorable impression in the memory of her backers. She is still a minister, and is probably the greatest lyric artist who ever lived. But she has never turned her wonderful gifts to noble uses, hence we have regretted her banishment from public life. But then, she has not said farewell to America. Who knows she may return once more to do good.

His Skull Fractured.

A man struck by a Railroad Train

Samuel H. Ames, a carpenter, residing at No. 1013 Garland street, East Los Angeles, died at the Receiving Hospital at 6:30 o'clock last evening from the effect of injuries he received by being struck by a Terminal train near the Downey-avenue viaduct, about an hour earlier.

Ames, who is a sober, industrious man, was walking along the track of the Terminal road about 5:30 o'clock, east of the Buena Vista-street bridge, and had reached a point opposite Hayes street, when the out-bound Pasadena passenger train came round the curve behind him. Engineer Mason failed to see the man, and the train struck him. Ames was evidently unsuspecting his danger, for he turned to look over his shoulder. As he did so he was struck on the back of the head by the engine, and his skull was fractured. He was hurled some distance, and lay before the train could be stopped. Ames was again struck by the cow-catcher, and thrown to one side.

Conductor Judge and the trainman rushed to the assistance of the injured man as soon as possible, but it was seen at a glance that he was already beyond aid. He was hurriedly picked up and taken back on the train to the Downey-avenue station, and the matter was reported to the police, who sent a patrol wagon and a patrol wagon to the Receiving Hospital.

Police Surgeon Bryant was summoned, but within a few minutes of his arrival the man had died. The body was removed until the coroner of the Concor to Sharp & Sampson's undertaking establishment where an inquest will be held today.

The body was examined and it was found that when struck the first time Ames was pitched forward, and his skull fractured by contact with the engine, and that when he was struck a second time he was hurled into the air, and his body was hurled sufficient to cause death.

CARNIVALS IN VENICE.

What the Old Affairs Were Like.

Where Lord Byron Describes One of Them, and Something Concerning the Los Angeles Fiesta.

Whether carnivals took their origin in the middle ages or not, they certainly were very great and of development during that period, and the theater of their most profane exploitation was in Venice. The yearly revels at which the carnival king in wide and gorgeous badge espoused the Adriatic, the casting of the burning rite into the sea, the presence of Father Neptune and representations, curious Greek mythological characters, an abundance of wine in which nearly every one became more or less drunk, together with profusion of flowers, the balls, the parties, the feasts and the like were the permanent circumstances of a Venetian carnival. Lord Byron in that impersonation of his called "The Venetian Carnival" pictures of a Venetian carnival struck off with the pencil of a genius in the same airy vein of playful fancy which pervades everywhere over Venice during carnival season. The carnival features of the Fiesta as far as they have been reported, are everywhere a great success, and they will draw during the present week immense crowds to the center of the city. You will form a unit of these crowds, and while you are down town don't forget to drop into the store of daily piece by piece, and any small change you may have in your clothes is sure to buy some article of good value from Dr. Kock and M. Pasteur, the celebrated French scientist, both of whom believe that to Dr. Pyle belongs the honor of solving the problem of a cure for tuberculosis, perhaps the most dreaded of any disease.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Programme for University Day at the Midwinter Fair.

William Carey Jones, secretary of the Alumni Association, has sent out the following:

The headquarters of the Alumni Association, in connection with the university exhibit at the Midwinter Fair, are now completely arranged. The exhibit occupies the entire north end of the gallery in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building. The Alumni room is comfortably furnished and makes a convenient meeting-place for graduates and friends of the university. Correspondence should be sent to the headquarters. Programmes of each day's entertainment, university publications, etc., are kept on file in attendance at all times, and will give information. A class register is kept, and every graduate should register his name, occupation and address.

Saturday afternoon has been set aside as a special time for the members of the association to meet one another. On Friday evening a large assembly may be expected. College men in general will attend, and the University Glee Club will sing. The first of such association will take place on the afternoon of Saturday, April 7.

University day will occur on Wednesday, April 11. An elaborate programme is in preparation. As at the present time, it will be as follows:

11:30 a.m.—Parade of University

1 p.m.—Military exercises, parade and review by Gov. Markham.

2 p.m.—Sham battle.

3:30 p.m.—Baseball game between the university nine and picked nine from the affiliated colleges.

6 p.m.—University banquet, at the Victoria Hotel, on the grounds, under the auspices of the Alumni Association.

8 p.m.—Grand illumination and electrical fountain.

9 p.m.—Flareworks of special design.

University programme, facade of university exhibit, etc.

The banquet will be a feature of the day. The Governor and other officials will be present, and the regents of the faculties, the students, past and present, of all the colleges in Berkeley and San Francisco and university men in all parts of the State. It is expected that all those invited will bring families and friends.

The banquet will be held in the Victoria Hotel, on the grounds, under the auspices of the Alumni Association. A special musical programme will be rendered.

Round-trip tickets, including admission to the fair, are issued at all ticket offices in the Southern Pacific system. For particulars regarding same apply to the company's agents.

In the meantime it is hoped that every graduate will make his arrangements to be present, and at the same time draw the attention of his friends to the university exhibit. It is an exceedingly creditable display of the work and material of the university, and interests every visitor and will do much toward informing the general public of our splendid teaching facilities that are now being developed.

Let every graduate do all he can to bring our institution into prominence by showing its real value. In this exhibit we have an opportunity.



Los Angeles had the leg show last week in its most virulent form. Fat legs, slim legs, plump legs, skinny legs, crooked legs, bony legs and shapely legs bewilderingly mixed up in a perfect kaleidoscope of legs and clad in all the colors of the prism. Such stripping of the female form divine to the gaze of the public has never been seen before nor by so mediocre a class of performers.

"Spider and Fly" has always been a bit risqué in its undressings, but this season it bordered closely on the indecent; some of the alleged artists were rank with the odor of the dives and their business ought to be toned down or cut out entirely.

There are things, even on the stage, that may properly be left to the imagination and even the women of the fleshly play ought to draw the line somewhere.

The drama of the gee-string is all right among the Plutes and Diger Indians, but when the pale faces caper about the boards clad in atmosphere it is pretty nearly time to call a halt.

The average theater-goer of the period is rather well hardened to the spectacular concoction in which gyrating legs take the place of dramatic action, but "Spider and Fly" this season is crowding the limit. It made even the rounder blush.

The annual engagement of Frederick Warde and Louis James at the Los Angeles Theater beginning Wednesday evening, April 11, is anticipated with pleasure by all lovers of Shakespeare and admirers of the classical drama. Aside from the all-important considerations of the artistic ability and reputations both of these players possess, and the fact that they are supported by a competent company, the superiority of their productions from a scenic and spectacular view has commanded the admiration of the most exacting critics wherever they have presented their magnificent repertoires. No finer or more elaborate stage pictures have been presented by American managers and seldom have the students of Shakespeare received more valuable lessons in elocutionary art than are presented by these actors.



Their repertoire has been so arranged that there will be a change of bill at each performance. Shakespeare's grand tragedy, "Julius Caesar," will be given on the opening night, with Mr. Warde as Marc Antony, Mr. James in the dignified interpretation of Brutus, and that brilliant player, Charles D. Herman, as Cassius.

Thursday night, George H. Baker's beautiful drama, "Francesca da Rimini," will be presented with Mr. Warde as Lancelotto, the hunchback warrior, Mr. James in his powerful representation of Pepe, the revengeful fester, and that brilliant player, Charles D. Herman, as Rittia.

"Othello" is the bill for Friday, with Mr. James in the title role and Mr. Warde as Iago.

Henry Guy Carleton's poetic play, "The Lion's Mouth," will hold the stage at the matinee on Saturday and "Damon and Pythias" will have an adequate scenic revival on Saturday night. This will be the first time Messrs. Warde and James have announced the latter place in this city. Mr. James will appear as Damon and Mr. Warde as Pythias. The supporting company includes, in addition to the already named, James Cooper, Charles Wright, L. McCormack, Harry Barton, Charles H. Clark, Ernest Charles, Robert Harland, F. W. Southworth, and the Misses Florence Everett and Dora Grundman.

The Grand Operahouse, which has long been dark to dramatic attention, will reopen on Thursday evening as one of the events of the week of La Fiesta.

It is expected that Modjeska's portrayal of the title role of "Magda,"



which will be seen here for the first time on that occasion, will excite unusual interest, not only on account of the play, but of the character itself, which is said to be the longest as well as the most intense Modjeska has ever offered for public approval. Sudekman has evoked much discussion by the motif of Magda, but aside from this, Modjeska's true art is said to stand out like a brilliant star in a dark night.

To thoroughly understand the leading characters, which the author has sketched, it might be necessary to have dwelt in some small town where the highest sense of honor always goes with this, that, and the other. "Magda" is a good example, we are told, of a modern realistic drama, and deals with a familiar set of circumstances in a perfectly matter-of-fact way, aiming to set forth clearly and logically an elaborate study of human nature. The heroine is no more to be condemned than those of many romantic plays, and theater-goers who remember the highly-popular portrayals of peccant

heroines by Mme. Celeste, Matilda Heron, Mrs. Bowers, Clara Morris and others, and those who remember "East Lynne," "Frou-Frou," "Fernande," "Camille," and many more of her class, will not feel unfamiliar with the occasional appearance in this era of farce-comedy and frivolous well-meant drama that holds social life up to the mirror without surrounding it by those circumstances which detract from the naked truth.

In the present case Sudekman has taken for his subject woman's purity and treated the play simply and honestly, and there is no immoral tone about the play, for he endeavors to show that sin may be the opening door to a greater life, if the strength of the soul be genuine enough. The story of the play is that of a daughter who has left home to escape marriage with a man she could not love.

Her return home through an accidental circumstance twelve years afterwards, gives opportunity to her father to demand an account of her past life and as to how she has attained her celebrity and wealth. It is developed that after leaving home she fell into the hands of a dastard, who has since become a friend of her mother's family, and has been betrayed by him. A confession is extorted by her father, who demands that her betrayer marry her and save the family honor. Through the interference of the minister, for whose sake she had to leave home, she consents, but when the man interposes as a condition that their child play for five years in seclusion away from home Magda's nature revolts at the idea and she orders him from the house. The father insists on the marriage and his son waits in an ante-room until he brings Magda to consent to the marriage. Magda and the father are locked in a room, and the minister of the pistol he attempts to force her consent, when she intimates to him something as to her past that throws him into a frenzy, and just as he is about to shoot her, a second stroke of apoplexy lays him low, and he dies, refusing her forgiveness, though implored to do so by the rector and minister. The father, Magda will be repeated at the Saturday matinee; the heavy tragedy of "Mary Stuart" will be given Friday night and the engagement will close on "Camille" Saturday night. The company is still headed by Otis Skinner, who is easily the foremost leading man in heroic Shakespearean drama on the American stage.

GOSSIP IN THE WINGS.

It is stated Julia Marlowe is considering an Australian tour.

Lulu Glaser is said to be dividing honors with the star in Francis Wilson's production of "Ermine."

When Mme. Patti sailed home she carried with her \$157,000, as the fruits of her latest "farewell" tour.

Annie Mitchell of the Boston Lyceum Company has received a flattering offer to star next season in "M'liss."

W. A. Brady intends to bring out his new naval play, "Old Glory," next season.

Mrs. Langtry is to reappear on the stage in adaptations of Robert Buchanan's and David Christie Murray's novels.

Mrs. Keller, who so cleverly aids her husband in the mysteries of occultism, is considered the greatest mind reader of modern times.

Miss Rhea will produce two new plays next season, the names of which are "Shakespeare and Elizabeth" and "The Lion in Love."

Next season Joseph Grismer is to star in a new piece called "The Secret Service," while Miss Phoebe Davies will continue in "The New South."

The latest report about Sadie Martindale is that she will star next season with plays of the Rosina Vokes style, and that her company headed by C. D. Marquis.

(Fleegende Blaetter.) Author (whose play is being hissed by the whole audience). "Heavens! I shall have to hiss, too, or they will find out that I am the author."

Sudekman's "Helmuth," known in English as "Magda," has been worked up into a French play, and is to be given for the next performance of "Die Walkure." Boston should be proud of her Bourgeois.

(Washington Star.) "So, Miss Flight-ings is not going on the stage after all?" "She isn't sure about it. Her prospects were splendid, but the judge excluded most of the sensational testimony from her trial."

Joseph Hatton, dramatist of "The Scarlet Letter," which is in Richard Mansfield's repertoire, and of "John Neddham's Double," which is in that of E. S. Ward, has completed a comedy-drama that is said by those who have read the MS. to be unusually powerful.

Elita Proctor Otis is playing the role of the Adventuress in "The Trust of Society," and is said to be one of the most promising women on the stage. The Buffalo News credits her with "great ability, ingenuity and intensity, and one of the cleverest women seen in this city in many a day."

Payton Carter, who plays Privy Councilor for Von Keller, in Modjeska's production of "Magda," is a Californian by adoption, and owns a productive ranch adjoining Modjeska's. He is also well known as a polo player. Modjeska regards Mr. Carter as one of the best legitimate comedians on the American stage.

Philadelphia North American says there are three American leading women, one of whom is a great beauty, but not a great actress; another, of whom is an actress who poses as a beauty, and the third is both actress and beauty. The last, we are told, is Maud Harrison of the Lyceum Comedy Company. Who the other two are perhaps every leading woman in the country can guess.

An Eastern dramatic journal states that when the Kendalls were in Pittsburgh, E. S. Ward, with some friends, visited the conservatory recently presented to the city by Mr. Phipps. An attendant showed them a fine statue of Venus, given by Andrew Carnegie. The man expatiated largely on this work, which is of very clear, white marble. "Alabaster, isn't it?" remarked Dobson. "No," answered the attendant, "Venus."

Henry Miller has sold to Otis Skinner "His Grace of Grammont," an historical costume drama, written by Clyde Fitch for Mr. Miller. The piece was obtained by Mr. Miller the summer before last, when he contemplated starring, but since assuming the position of leading man of the Empire Theater, in New York, with the surety that the ghost will walk well laden every week, the starring project has been put away in limbo.

Charles Frohman has purchased the American rights in "The New Boy," which was recently introduced in London, and has made the most remarkable discovery of the present season. The play, which is of very clear, white marble. "Alabaster, isn't it?" remarked Dobson. "No," answered the attendant, "Venus."

small silk American flag. On the latter was inscribed: "To a true American girl—the future queen of the drama."

SHAKESPEARE.

O soul of mine, thou farrest in strange ways
On thy mind-journey, meadows-sunlit
bright
Thou traversed where variant flowers
delight
And lure; in gray mysterious haze
Thou wand'rest, phantom-led thro' many
a maze
Thou bravest rivers rolling with swift
night
Lingerest on little hills of graceful
height
In stately woods thou dreamest happy
days
Unto a dimly mountain top is won
Font of the streams and mother of the
vales
Whose radiant slope all elf-land plays
upon
On whose pale brow—Truth's star faints
not
Where in the noontide eagles seek the
sun
Where in the moonlight sob the nightingales
sing
—(Harry B. Smith in New York Dramatic Mirror.)

SOCIETY.

Already twelve hundred invitations to the festa ball have been issued. The committee, consisting of Louis F. Vetter, Francis Thomas and John W. O. Off, have been working indefatigably to make the affair a success, and announce that it will be a prominent social event. An erroneous idea prevails that tickets can be bought by any one from the office at Music Hall. This is a mistake as invitations can be obtained only from the committee.

Tickets on sale for spectators, and merely entitle the holders to seats in the gallery. Hazard's Pavilion will be elaborately decorated for the ball. The floor will also be canvassed for dancing. There will be two bands in attendance, the musicians being in costume. During the intermission, a band of twenty pieces will render the music and during the intermission a military band will play concert selections. The judges of the Supreme Court of the State have accepted invitations and will be present.

PEANUT PARTY.

Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Cochran gave a peanut party at their residence on Loma Drive Tuesday evening. The prizes were awarded Miss Olga Marx and Robert Parson. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. Winifred Hunt, Misses Brant, Nina Jayne, Ione Parsons, Grace Tucker, Olga Marx, Robert Parson, Mrs. D. J. Wagner, Mrs. S. S. Sinsabaugh, Messrs. Jack Jayne, West Teale, Bumiller, Robert Parsons, Dr. Bryant and others.

PLEASANT SURPRISE.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered Miss Mary Fox in honor of the anniversary of her birthday Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Blakie. Progressive hearts were indulged in refreshments. Those present were: Misses Viola Norviel, Mamie Youle, Roberts, Blakie, Starr, Koler, McQuilkin, Velleux, Fox, Messrs. Norviel, Yarnall, Brazelton, Smith, Gilman, Laurence, Skinner, Hill and others.

SOCIETY EVENT AT PASADENA.

One of the most brilliant social events which has ever occurred in Pasadena was the coming-out party of Miss Margaret Greble, last Wednesday afternoon and evening. A reception from 4 to 6, at which there were several hundred guests present, was followed by a supper for forty guests, and a dancing party in the evening.

The handsome home of Mr. Greble, on South Orange Grove avenue, with its wealth of bright-colored flowers and exquisitely-decorated rooms, presented a scene of beauty and brilliancy not soon to be forgotten. The fair debutante in rose-colored dress, and in front of a screen of flowers and ferns, which threw into most effective relief her Parisian costume of white chiffon.

She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Dreer, in black velvet; Mrs. Greble, in rose brocade, with white emerald and sapphire brooches; Mrs. Dreer, in pale-yellow, satin-striped chiffon; Miss Greble, in white silk, garnished with butterfly bows of pale-yellow velvet; Miss Hunt, in black and white net, embroidered with silver, and Miss Greenleaf, in black gauze and garniture of violets.

In the room the decorations were entirely of La France roses and smilax, while a profusion of pink candles, set in silver sconces and candelabra, shone from under rose-colored shades. Mrs. C. D. Wagner, who had a lovely black and lavender crepe de chene gown, dispensed apricot ice at the end of the spacious hall, while Mrs. George Granger, in pale-yellow silk, and Mrs. Seymour Locke, in black lace, with old-rose furniture, presided at the tea and coffee urns. The Misses Merwin, Craig, Elsie, and Dora, in black, blue, and brown, in charming gowns, assisted in serving the refreshments.

SUPPER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Ben Goodrich, Esq., of 184 South Flower street, entertained at dinner Friday evening the judges of the Supreme Court and some few other gentlemen.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the guests took their places at a very prettily arranged table, the principal decorations being violets and main-bell-bar ferns, arranged in folds of white silk. After an appetizing menu, the guests repaired to the parlors, where they were entertained by Mrs. W. G. Cochran, who rendered some choice selections upon the piano.

Miss Goodrich, upon the banjo, and Miss Cora Goodrich, upon the piano, rendered some pretty duets, the evening's entertainment being brought to a close by all hands joining in a "cho-cho-cho."

Among those present were Justices Beatty, Harrison, McFarland, Fitzgerald, Garoutte, Patterson and De Haven. Col. Olin Wellborn, Col. J. S. Ward, W. C. Read, Hon. W. J. Hunsaker and A. B. McCutchen.

HIGH TEA.

Mrs. J. M. Reid gave a delightful "high tea" to the members of the club known as "Little Women," at her home, at Garvanza. After amusing themselves by planning a tail on a "tailless" donkey and making speeches, an elegant repast was served with little white and main-bell-bar ferns, arranged in folds of white silk. After an appetizing menu, the guests repaired to the parlors, where they were entertained by Mrs. W. G. Cochran, who rendered some choice selections upon the piano.

Miss Goodrich, upon the banjo, and Miss Cora Goodrich, upon the piano, rendered some pretty duets, the evening's entertainment being brought to a close by all hands joining in a "cho-cho-cho."

EDUCATORS ENTERTAINED. Mrs. Juliet Powell Price gave a reception at her residence on Beaudry avenue to the educators attending the county institute last Thursday evening. About seventy guests were present. Among them were: Superintendent and Mrs. Seamans, Prof. and Mrs. Pierce, Prof. Dickinson, State Superintendent Anderson, Miss Ball, Dr. Winship of Boston, Prof. and Mrs. Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. Trask, Mr. and Mrs. Cates, Misses Hawkes, Dunn, Williams and Mrs. Bradford.

NOTES AND PERSONALS. Miss Emma Childs left for an extended visit East yesterday. She will be the guest at Washington of Mrs. Senator White, and will also visit Mrs.

William T. Johnston (nee Dupuy) of Louisville, Ky.

Miss Grace Tucker of Boston, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. W. Blanchard, of Arnold street, left yesterday for a visit to Coronado.

Miss Victoria Witmer of West Third street, entertained informally Tuesday evening her friends.

Miss Banning will entertain at 5 o'clock tea this afternoon. The affair is in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Hradbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Feeley left for the East yesterday. They intend making an extended trip, and will spend the summer in Baltimore. Mrs. Feeley's old home.

Miss Overton of Monmouth avenue gives a festa supper Wednesday evening.

Miss Beatrice Chandler of Figueroa street has issued invitations for a dance Tuesday evening.

Miss Adele O'Melveny leaves tomorrow on the steamer Santa Rosa for a visit to the Midwinter Fair. She will be absent about six weeks.

Mrs. A. J. Hart of Belmont for San Francisco, where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kosland, prior to her departure for Europe.

Mrs. Frank J. Hart of Olive Hill gave a luncheon last week for Eastern friends. The guests were Messrs. James Jones, Frank Gliden of Cleveland, O., E. Moore of Minneapolis, Robert Jones of Santa Monica, Franklin Snyder and Teneksbury of Ottawa, Ill., Miss Everett of Chicago, and Mrs. T. B. Dibblee and the Misses Panchita Dibblee and Ynez Dibblee of Santa Barbara.

Mrs. D. Mott of Belmont for San Francisco, where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kosland, prior to her departure for Europe.

Mrs. T. B. Dibblee and the Misses Panchita Dibblee and Ynez Dibblee of Santa Barbara will be the guests of Mrs. D. Mott of Belmont for San Francisco, where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kosland, prior to her departure for Europe.

Mmes. O. C. Whitney and Frank J. Hart entertained at cards Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Bray of West Twenty-third street have returned home, after a three-weeks' visit to Milwaukee, where they formerly resided.

Rev. F. M. Bristol, one of Chicago's most eminent divines, who, with his wife, has been spending a couple of weeks in this part of the state, left yesterday for the Midwinter Fair, where he is to speak before the Congress of Religions on Monday next.

He expressed himself as highly delighted with Los Angeles and the surrounding country.

The Cotton children, assisted by Miss Carlo Riggs and Mr. Clark, gave an entertainment last Wednesday evening at the Raymond.

The social given by the ladies of the Peoples Church at Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall Thursday evening was well attended and much enjoyed. The following programme was given: Piano solo, Miss Annie Thomas; vocal solo, Mrs. L. Prist; duet, mandolin and guitar, Prof. Gardner and Hale Alter; burlesque tableau, "The First Cloud on the Mountainside," vocal solo, Frank Wallace; piano duet, Miss Thomas and Mr. Alter.

Miss Overton entertained at a high tea last Sunday evening. Those present were Messrs. Jarvis, Sarah Jarvis, Messrs. Gratz Brown, Hunter Belcher and Lieut. Sherrett, U.S.A.

Miss Lillian Price, who has been at the Ramona for some time, returned to her home this week. Mrs. Niles remained for the festa.

Adrien Loeb, vice-president of the Germann Fruit Company, who was united in marriage to Miss Emma of San Francisco on the 18th of March, has arrived in Los Angeles with his wife and will be pleased to receive their numerous friends on the third Thursday of every month at their residence, No. 819 South Grand avenue.

Friday afternoon a pink tea was given by Miss Lillian Price, who has been at the Ramona for some time, returned to her home this week. Mrs. Niles remained for the festa.

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As the fishing season has commenced Grover may be expected shortly to have another fit of sickness.

The pictures of Madeline Pollard show conclusively that "Willie Brockbridge's" taste is even worse than his morals.

This is not the first time, Gov. Tillman, that South Carolina people have started a rebellion. They are old hands at the business.

From the sublime to the ridiculous: "John Brown's" body lies mouldering in the grave.

But Coxey is marching on.

The story that Explorer Stanley feasted on human flesh fried in butter and served with pickles should also be taken with considerable salt.

Well, thank goodness! the harbor queen has "looked" the city. The Queen of the Angels is but three to one. But in Congress—quien sabe?

If you will kindly look up this way you will observe that the Star-spangled Banner flies in glory above the perch of the Eagle bird. This is the thing.

King Carnival's industrial army in motley garb has "looked" the city. The Queen of the Angels is but three to one. But in Congress—quien sabe?

James Gordon Bennett has bought the Vigilant, and proposes to see whether Tamm's Britannia rules the wave or not. The Prince's boat may be all right when sailed against the ordinary English yacht, but when the Vigilant—which is something more than the price of liberty—turns loose her balloon-jib and things, and drops her American center-board into British waters, the Vigilant is something more than a match for the Prince's boat.

Ha! All Ha! La Fiesta! Ha! the Queen of the Angels—The big brass horn that goes tooty-ty-toot.

La-ra-ra—The town all gay with Calico until it looks streaked like—Ha! the prancing steeds And the solemn old Americans As have come to revel In the joys of carnival time. Ha! the bedizened streets again A-stirring in color and A-flame with flags! Ha! the merry masquer Chasing the glowing hours With flying feet. And pretending he is some Kind of a knight or other—y-e-a, A night before last!

Ha! all Ha! Whoopee!!!

The Eagle who soars above the Zenith City of the Salubrious South this week is going to perch down upon a lively spectacle. For the streets are all adutter with the garish colors of La Fiesta. There will be the boom and clare the music of brass; the rhythmic steps of the marching regiments; the sheen and rattle of glittering equipments; the parade of bloom-garlanded equipages; the shifting of floats, gay with color and brilliant with the grace and beauty of this metropolis. Into this seething carnival of glee and royal hoop-up the Eagle bird, who however stationary he may be, is all the time trying to be alert, will enter with a paean of delight. For the proud emblem, which the fearless figure displayed on the \$20 gold piece and the humble 25 cents, revels in joy when somebody marches past in gaudy array with the drums beating and the horns blowing between and below the fluttering decorations that embellish and bedeck the thoroughfares.

The Eagle people rejoice in festival events; they weary of the hum-drum of every day things, and glory in the spunk of a crowd of rustlers who have the good sense to sit down and kickers and croakers and turn the bedeviled season of a Democratic administration into a joyous carnival.

It is good to make merry and paint the landscape. It is healthful and refreshing to forget, for the nonce, that Grover Cleveland is President; that the gold-bugs have got an immortal clench on the country; that the free-traders are trying to run things, and to demonstrate that there is at least one city on this continent in which everybody is neither discouraged nor dead-broke.

In this era of stuffed prophets and fat-witted statesmen it has appeared, almost as though the free and untrammelled American citizen had forgotten how to enjoy himself; but the streets of Los Angeles, billowing with the drums beating and the horns blowing between and below the fluttering decorations that embellish and bedeck the thoroughfares.

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at an early hour today the Eagle is a mighty poor guesser. But it strikes me that the prevailing colors, gay and gaudy as they are, would be made still more beautiful if there were woven through the meshes of La Fiesta's flags and streamers the ever-emblematic colors of "Old Glory." The flag of the nation, of stars is the most appropriate decoration that can be imagined to adorn a festival occasion, and while La Fiesta's colors are strikingly appropriate, a general intermingling of our national colors would not only add to the spectacular beauty of the streets, but would be more distinctly patriotic.

Let fly, then, the Red, White and Blue! Set at every spar a peak the star-embellished banner that has been the guiding emblem of the nation, and the winding sheet of her heroes!

Beautiful Old Glory should not be sent to the rear for any colors on earth, but the banner which flies above America's schoolhouse and which billowed above the bullet-raked parapets in war time should, in all festivals in this country be ever at the front of the procession. Good people—don't forget! Let fly the Stars and Stripes!

THE EAGLE.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NINTH-STREET TRACT.

Are now opened at No. 29 North Main street. One hundred and eighteen choice residence lots, together with three fine cottages, will be sold on the installment plan, which has proved so popular in the past. \$200 per lot, \$10 monthly payments, without interest. Only one mile from the business center. Call and investigate.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Conference on the Matter of a
Bond Issue.

Members of the Council and the Board of
Education Talk the Matter Over—
Some Very Plain State-
ments.

A conference between members of
the City Council and members of the
Board of Education in regard to the
proposed calling of an election to vote
bonds for more schools was held yes-
terday morning in the City Attorney's
office.

There were present Councilmen
Rhodes, Munson, Innes, Pessell, Camp-
bell, Strohm, Nickell and President
Teed and also Messrs. Trask, Stein,
Ashman, Patty and President Pepper
of the school board and Superintendent
Brown.

Councilman Strohm spoke for his
ward (the Seventh) saying that addi-
tional schools are greatly needed there.

Councilman Munson said that almost
one-half of all the half-day schools in
the city are in the Third Ward. A day
after day people are coming to him
and asking that a bond election be not
called, and that in the face of the great
need of more schools. He is unable to
see what they mean.

Councilman Innes asked if it was not
a fact that the members of the school
board are divided among themselves
as to whether they want the election
called or not.

To this Dr. Pepper replied there is
not, or at least not among those who
have carefully investigated the mat-
ter for the best interests of the city.

Mr. Trask said the recommendation
had been prepared with a view to the
best interests of the city as a whole
rather than for any particular locality
or localities. The recommendations for
the First and Ninth wards are for
what are not greatly needed just at
present, but for what it is believed will
surely be needed in the near future.

Dr. Pepper remarked that when the
present board came in there was an
indebtedness of \$35,000 left over from
the preceding board. The prospect is
that when the present board goes out
of office there will remain about the
same amount of indebtedness. It might
be a good scheme to have the bond
proposition including that amount.

President Teed took the position that
any such statement of indebtedness
must be based on bad book-keeping, and
asked Dr. Pepper if that part of the
proposition is the Senegambian in the
wood pile as regards the whole recom-
mendation of the board.

Dr. Pepper replied it is not. In mak-
ing the recommendation, as far as he
is concerned, it is virtually throwing
the burden on his shoulders.

Councilman Munson asked Dr. Pepper
if in his opinion the bonds would
carry, to which question Dr. Pepper
replied he believed they would.

President Teed said that as far as his
ward was concerned there will not be
one vote in favor of the bonds.

Mr. Stein said the trouble is because
one ward thinks it is not getting a
fair share, it will fight against the best
interests of the whole city.

Dr. Pepper said Dr. Wills and Mrs.
Hughes had not been fought against,
but rather had been fought for. They, he said,
have been spending money in induc-
ing the people against the proposition.

(Dr. Pepper afterward stated to a re-
porter that he did not intend to say
they had been spending money. His
intention was to state that Dr. Wills
had used the newspapers for the pur-
pose of influencing sentiment against
the proposition.)

President Teed said, of course, the
Fifth Ward is not very large, but the
feeling among the people of that ward
is that they are not fairly represented
in the recommendation submitted. They
are simply indignant about it. It is
unfair, and will not be satisfactory
unless changed. The alleged negli-
gence of the Fifth Ward member in
the preparation of the recommendation
outs no figure in the matter.

Dr. Pepper asked President Teed
where there were more schools than re-
commended that are not needed, and Mr.
Teed mentioned, as an instance, the
four rooms for the Hayes-street school.
Mr. Trask explained that, although
the rooms referred to are not immedi-
ately needed, it is believed they very
soon will be.

President Teed argued it is not best
in these hard times to build schools
not now needed. Besides, it cannot be
known where the future increase of
children of school age will be.

Mr. Trask said the School Board
Committee had carefully investigated
and considered the matter before mak-
ing the recommendation, which, even
now, the members of the board do not
regard as complete. The Council is
perfectly at liberty to make such
changes in the proposition as it wishes.
He believed the public are not inter-
ested in factions in the school board,
but the public are vitally interested
in the education of the children.

After considerable discussion as to
what was best to do, the matter under
consideration was referred to the build-
ings committees of the board and Coun-
cil.

The Citizens' Committee
The Committee of One Hundred, which
was appointed by the chairman of the
mass-meeting held last month, for the
purpose of devising a plan which will
insure clean primary elections, and to
submit the same to the different county
and city central committees for adop-
tion, held its first meeting yesterday
in the Chamber of Commerce rooms,
J. S. Sisson presiding and G. J. Grif-
fith acting as secretary.

George J. Ainsworth, who was named
as one of the committee, having re-
moved from the State, his position was
declared vacant, and J. D. Hooker
was appointed in his stead, and Samuel
Merrill was added to the committee.

Owing to the fact that many mem-
bers of the committee were busy en-
gaged in the Chamber of Commerce
election on the harbor site question,
and in La Brea preparations, it was
deemed advisable to postpone the or-
ganization of the committee and the
commencement of its work, and an ad-
journment was taken until Monday,
April 16, at 1:30 p.m., at the same place.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued Thurs-
day at the office of the County Clerk
as follows:

Walter C. Richards, a native of Illi-
nois, aged 26 years, a resident of Azusa,
to Harriet P. Wellfare, of same nativ-
ity, aged 22 years, a resident of South
Pasadena.

Richard Devine, a native of Mary-
land, aged 34 years, a resident of Sepe-
to, to Evelyn K. Johns, a native of Cal-
ifornia, aged 20 years, a resident of this
city.

Associated Charities.

A meeting of the Fourth Ward Con-
ference of Associated Charities will be
held at the residence of Mrs. C. Du-
commun, No. 1247 Grand avenue, Mon-
day evening. This is an important
meeting and those interested in charity
work in the Fifth and Sixth wards
are also invited to meet with them in
order to gain all knowledge possible to-
ward establishing their own councils.
A full attendance is urgently desired.

The Heating Problem Solved
My hot-air furnace, which had been a ten-
nion house in thirty minutes, it burns
from two to three loads of coal a day.
It is sold on approval. F. E. Browning,
314 South Spring.

The Parisian Cloak & Suit Co.

Has purchased the entire Stock, Fixtures and Lease of the

NOVELTY CLOAK COMPANY,

NO. 103 NORTH SPRING STREET,

Recently opened, as the dispatch below recently received, affirms:

Form No. 108.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
From can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

W. 6016 CH LA. X.
Received at LOS ANGELES, CAL.

25 PAID

8:20 A.M.

M. Standard Time.

MARCH 29TH, 1894.

Quoted.

CHICAGO, ILLS. 29TH.

To

PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

221 SO. SPRING ST. LOS A.

WE ACCEPT YOUR SPOT CASH OFFER OF FORTY-FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR OF

COST FOR ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE NOVELTY CLOAK CO.

NONPAREIL CLOAK CO.

The entire stock of the Novelty Cloak Company will be offered to the public at prices far below the cost of manufacturing them,

The Sale Begins Tomorrow,

and continues until the entire stock is closed out, at 103 North Spring st. If you contemplate purchasing a SUIT or WRAP now is your opportunity.

Fixtures and Lease also For Sale.

Remember the No., 103 N. Spring st., north half of Bartlett's Music Store.



Ad. Frese & Co.,

126 S. SPRING-ST.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

Optical Specialties & Instruments

Largest stock of Field, Marine and Opera
Glasses, Barometers, Hydrometers, Hygro-
meters, Microscopes, Telescopes, Compasses,
Levels, Drawing Instruments, Drawing and
Mounting Materials, Magic Lanterns,
Views, etc. Only first-class goods sold.

Pioneer Truck Company

NO. 3 MARKET STREET. Piano,
Furniture and Safe moving, Bag-
gage and freight delivered promptly
to address. Telephone 137.

The HARBOR QUESTION

is important, of course. It is desirable that the ships of commerce should have a safe place to anchor. But is it not more important that the youth of our city and country should have a safe and reliable place to be anchored in the principles of business? Such a place is the

Los Angeles Business College,

144 S. Main St., where a broad, thorough, modern business education may be obtained at a minimum outlay of time and money. Address, as above, for full particulars and attractive reading matter.

HURRAH FOR THE JUBILEE

Great Feast(a) of Bargains

THIS WEEK AT

Wineburgh's
309 S. SPRING ST.

New Lines of Goods for the Jollification.

Ladies' fancy Ribbed Vests, close weave, each.....	10c
Five-button length Rembrandt Kid Gloves, a pair.....	79c
Foster Hook Kid Gloves, extra quality, a pair.....	\$1.00
Genuine R. & G. Corsets, best fitting of any.....	75c
Children's Fast Black Seamless Hose, 6 to 8 1/2, a pair.....	15c
Children's Colored Parasols, pink, red, blue, etc.....	25c
Ladies' Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas, each.....	90c
Silk Carriage Parasols, with fancy frilling.....	\$1.25
Five-prong Nickel-plated Steel Waving Irons.....	25c
Ladies' extra quality, long-sleeve, Lisle-finish Vests.....	25c
Ladies' Chemisettes, with colored frilling, each.....	25c
Children's Moll Sun Hats, colored, each.....	25c
Good Sense Ferris Corset Waists, all sizes.....	90c
Leather Shopping Bags, draw tops.....	35c
Black Hercules Dress Trimming, 1 1/2 inches wide, a yard.....	8 1/2c

Come and see the LIVE CHAMELEONS; the wonderful Florida Lizard; its colors the most delicate; shades are constantly changing. Come and see M'GINTY AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA, the funniest and prettiest puzzle ever invented.

Lace, Glove and Corset House,

309 S. Spring, below Third.

M. P. Snyder's

Big Bargain Sale.

We want your trade, and in order to get it we will give you the very latest styles and best makes in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's fine and medium priced shoes. Compare our prices with those of other stores before you buy. We know you can save money by buying our footwear.

- Ladies' Fine Kid and Dongola, pat. tip. Oxfords, sold for \$2 and \$4; now they go at \$1 to \$3.
- Ladies' Fine Vici Kid, pat. tip, kid and cloth top, with white kid lining, worth \$4.50; our price \$3.
- Ladies' Fine Vici Kid, Southern tie, a beauty, long vamp, diamond tip, regular price \$5; our price \$3.50.
- Ladies' Tan Oxfords at prices to suit the public.
- Ladies' Tan Fine Button Shoes, hand turned, sold in other places for \$4.50; our price \$3.
- Broken lines of Ladies' Fine French Kid Shoes, small sizes; reduced from \$5 to \$2.50.
- A complete line of Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Shoes, cloth and kid tops, AA to E wide, reduced to \$5.
- Misses' Fine Dongola Kid Shoes, all sizes, for \$1.50.
- Children's Fine Dongola Shoes, 6 to 8, for 75c.
- Children's Fine Dongola Shoes, 8 to 11, for \$1.
- Children's Fine Dongola Shoes, 2 to 5, for 50c.
- Misses' Best Pebble Goat Shoes, 11 to 2, for \$1.50.
- Children's Fine Pat. Leather Vamp Shoes, for \$1.25.
- Children's Shoes at all prices, from 50c to \$1.50.

We are the sole agent for the world-known Red Schoolhouse Shoe, the best school shoes sold in the world, every pair warranted to give entire satisfaction.

—Men's Shoes at all prices, from \$1.25 up.

We are the sole agent for the J. S. Nelson \$3, \$4 and \$5 Calf Shoe, no better Shoe made for the money, every pair warranted to give the best satisfaction or money refunded.

M. P. SNYDER,

255 South Spring-st. - - - - - Opposite Stimson Block.

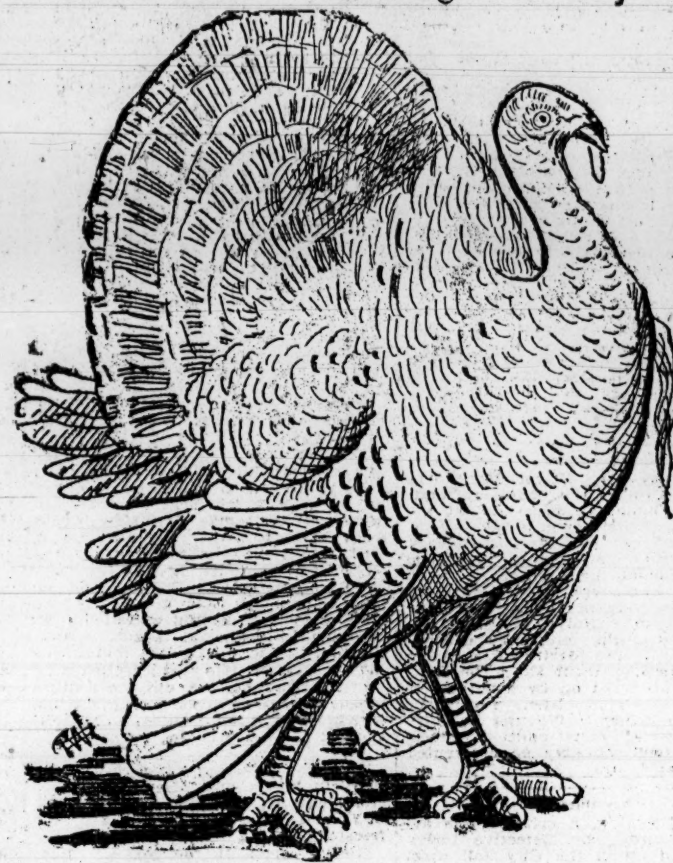
One of the Smartest

Advertisers in the East,
SAYS:

To write a good advertisement

FIRST—Have something to say.
SECOND—A place to say it in.
THIRD—Say it in the right way.

We Have Something to Say:



We feel as PROUD as a big turkey gobbler over our NEW SPRING STOCK and our ELEGANTLY LIGHTED salesroom:

Year after year departs,
We all have seen them go.
Yet some folks stily try to sell
The coats of years ago.

NOT SO WITH US.

The very latest and nobbiest styles are now on exhibition in our handsome show windows, in Men's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats. How about the prices, say you? We won't be undersold, say we; but we look after quality. There is a point on the down grade of quality and prices where cheapness ceases to be economy. We stop at that point.

London Clothing Co.

Harris & Frank, Proprietors.

Southwest corner Spring and Franklin Streets.

Stacks of Shoes Opened
this Week at the

BUSY BEE SHOE HOUSE

Prices Lower than Ever.

Ladies' Oxfords—39 cases Dongola Oxfords, newest shapes and tips, light and flexible soles.....\$1.50

71 cases Vici Kid Oxfords, newest shapes and patent tips, hand-turned soles.....\$1.95
Same in cloth top.

85 cases, very nobby Oxfords, in cloth and Vici kid, in the narrow, square and needle pointed toe, same style and appearance as the \$4 shoe.....\$2.45

Ladies' Romeos, 6 cases, Vici kid, elastic side, newest shaped toes.....\$2.45

An immense variety of Ladies' Tan Oxfords, from \$1.00 to.....\$3.50

WM. O'REILLY,

201 NORTH SPRING ST.

THE EAST-SIDE.

Ask Over the Road Race—Lively Fight on a Cable Car.

The road race held under the auspices of the Cycling Club at East Side Park was the great attraction, and everybody who could secure a wheel or had the courage to walk was out to see it. Considerable surprise, as well as almost unanimous satisfaction was manifested when it became known that Ben Tyler had won first place, and last evening he was the hero of the occasion.

A lively scene was enacted on a Downey-avenue cable-train a few nights ago. A man had been chasing the car through the darkness for a distance of several blocks, and finally caught it, taking a seat on the dummy. He at once opened up on the gripman and scored him roundly for not stopping for passengers, etc. The map of ropes and levers was conscious of having done nothing wrong and resented the remarks offered, and soon from the two became involved in a more forcible argument. The passenger soon showed his superiority as a boxer, and brought the color to the other's face, and to his nose, whence it trickled in a good-sized stream. The gripman saw the point amid a shower of stars, and brouched the offender to the ground. There were no witnesses to the affair, and had the gripman not related the incident for the benefit of his fellows the story would never have leaked out.

Commencing with Tuesday of next week, and lasting till Friday, the ladies of the Ashbury Methodist Episcopal Church will give a lunch daily from 11 to 3 o'clock at the Crocker Block, on Broadway, over in the city.

The funeral of E. B. White, who died Thursday night of inflammatory rheumatism, will take place this afternoon from his late residence on South Johnson street. Mr. White was an honored member of the Knights of Pythias lodge here, and the funeral will be under the auspices of the members of that order.

Capt. Jones, Clark and Poor, of the three local companies of the Boys' Brigade, have received notices and invitations to participate with their respective commands in the grand parade of La Fiesta on "military day" next Friday. It is thought that the three companies will, together, turn out about sixty strong.

Boy Burglars.

A few days ago Officer Steele was called upon to arrest a couple of Whittier boys, whom he discovered at the Vendome Lodging-house on First street. At that time it was believed that the boys were merely runaways, but subsequent investigation revealed the fact that while they were on parole, they had burglarized the residence of C. H. Griffin, No. 1145 Hill street, during the temporary absence of the family, and carried off a child's bank containing about \$10, a revolver, coat and vest and an overcoat, all of which have since been recovered. Since their return to Whittier the boys have admitted their guilt to Steele and they will probably be prosecuted in the near future.

Petty Offenders.

C. A. Downing, a cripple, was arrested yesterday by Detective Inley and locked up in the City Jail upon the charge of petty larceny. He is accused of having robbed a Swede named Frank Olsen in a First-street beer joint of 25 cents.

John Lyons enjoyed the distinction of being the sole occupant of the dock in the Police Cove yesterday afternoon, and upon being convicted of drunkenness, was fined \$5 by Justice Seaman.

Fred Marsh, E. Smith, Jack O'Neill and A. Wilson were committed to the County Jail yesterday for ten days each by a Pomona magistrate, by whom they were tried and convicted of vagrancy.

THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

A Beautiful Belle Broken In Health. A Journey Through Europe.

A beautiful American lady had grown pale and thin. "The belle of the season" was tired. Each passing winter had found her in the forefront of social gaiety, and each recurring summer had tossed her aside a straw from city to seaside, from seaside to mountains, and from mountains to country. It was very pleasant while it lasted. There were balls and dinners in the winter, with hosts of admiring friends to bear witness to her social triumphs. A black and dismal day came when she was forced to admit, even to herself that her influence was gone and that she was merely a belle of the past. She was no longer beautiful. Flesh and blood and nerves had stood the strain as long as they could and then they went to the wall.

Realizing that the youth and beauty of her life had come to an end, and know-



ing how hopeless it was to doctor shattered nerves and a worn-out constitution, she took up the broken threads of her saddened existence and sought in some neglected corner of Europe the rest and quiet that nature so pre-emptorily demanded.

One October day, three years later, the lists of steamship arrivals contained the name of the broken-hearted creature who had once been the social favorite. In memory of her happier days some friends made haste to call upon her. Among them was her cousin, who had a young physician's belief that his skill in medicine would cure her. Upon entering the drawing-room he was greeted by the most brilliantly beautiful woman that he had seen for years. He gazed in dumb surprise. Could this be his cousin—this radiant creature, this rounded form, elastic step, sparkling eyes, and above all, a complexion more charming than she had ever possessed before? It was impossible and yet she was laughing merrily.

"If it be indeed you," he said, "one sign will not fail me." He looked at her searchingly.

"Your sign has failed," she said. "My freckles are all gone."

"Beauty spots of the past—all gone. Then you are indeed a stranger. My call is in vain. I came here to cure an invalid."

"I am truly a stranger, for I am new throughout—in mind and body. I have almost been born again."

"You must have discovered the spring of eternal youth."

"I have. Listen well, and I will tell you the secret. You may remember what a wan and broken-down creature I was when I said good-by on the steamer three years ago. I was on my way to Europe, in the hope of benefiting what little health I had left. I could not hope to regain it. My doctor discouraged it. At

his last visit he scowled at me, talked at me, pounded the floor with his cane, belated my relatives, my bringing-up, the state of society which permitted such things to come to pass and had now left another victim at death's door. No more late hours for me, no more dancing, no more slight lacing, no more indigestible food, no excitement, no nothing. What a physical wreck in appearance I was you know. Young in both years and disposition, fond of society—the traditions of my family, as well as my own taste, leading me to be the gayest of the gay—I had found myself prematurely old and broken-down in health. Well, a change of scene and air would do me some good, and if I abstain from all that makes life pleasant and interesting, I might hope to continue to live, more dead than alive, for a good many years. I did not quite see the gain in time. But to go on with the story: On the steamer I fell in with some acquaintances who were going to a place called Carlsbad. They asked me to go with them, and, as one place was as good as another to me, I went. We reached Carlsbad at the beginning of the regular season, which is the 1st of May, and I stayed through the entire season, until the 1st of October. It seemed to be the custom there to drink the mineral waters, and more because it was the custom than from any idea that the waters would do me any good, I began taking the waters myself. For lack of something better to do, I equipped myself each day with an earthenware mug, and joined a long line



of men and women from all parts of the world on the way to the springs. The largest, the hottest and the best-known of the springs was the Sprudel, and I naturally went there. To be in Carlsbad and not drink the waters of the Sprudel is to be out of fashion; so, out of mere force of habit, I drank.

"As I expected the drinking did not make me feel any better and I consulted a physician. He went over my case very carefully and finally asked me if I wished to place myself under his care. I had to do so; I was ill. 'Very well,' said he, 'you will please continue drinking the Sprudel water as you have been doing.' There was no help for it, and I went on as before, taking the water regularly, although I seemed to lose weight. But the physician kept me at it mercilessly.

"I was a long time at it, it seemed to me, and then, to my great surprise I began to gain in strength. This was more than I had been looking for, but it was true. I felt better, mentally and physically, and above all, I began to gain in weight. I seemed to be an entirely new creature. My old flesh had in some mysterious way entirely disappeared, and new flesh was forming in its place. This was like a miracle, but I hardly dared to hope that it could or would continue. But it did continue, although slowly. I felt that I was passing through a new stage of growth. I gained in weight pretty steadily, and, after a time, I felt stronger. At the close of the season I might have imagined that I was a young girl again."

"I think you have found the spring of eternal youth," said the young physician.

"But do you expect to retain your present health and freshness without living most of the time in Carlsbad?"

"As it would be inconvenient for me to go to the mountain, I make the mountain come to me. In other words, I carry the famous Sprudel Spring around with me. The imported Carlsbad Sprudel water in powder form, is a most excellent substitute for the imported waters whenever I find it inconvenient to use the waters. Although I am fully restored to health, still I am so fond of the waters that I

drink as much, or nearly as much, as though I were an invalid. In the morning, before breakfast, I dissolve one-half teaspoonful of the powder in a glassful of the Carlsbad water, which is sold in this country in bottles brought direct from Carlsbad. In Carlsbad I found any number of people who habitually added the salts in powder form to the water from the spring in order to give it greater strength. All persons cannot go to Carlsbad, of course, but they can accomplish as good results by using the imported Carlsbad Waters and Salts here at home. I would advise you to try a few experiments for your own information on some of your patients. It will do them no harm, in any event, and it is pretty sure to surprise you with its good results."

"It is certainly worth consideration," said the young man.

"Perhaps I shall find the opportunity to make the trial that you suggest. Meantime I must again congratulate you upon your recovery."

Some weeks later the young physician, much impressed by the wonderful story that he had heard, began a series of experiments with the Carlsbad Mineral Waters. As his cousin had predicted, he was greatly surprised at the result. The diseases treated were mostly dyspepsia, constipation, gout, rheumatism, melancholia, obesity and jaundice. Persons afflicted with melancholia and ailments of a similar nature begin to grow brighter mentally soon after beginning the treatment. In a few weeks they felt an exhilaration of spirits that they had not known for years. In cases of dyspepsia the patients soon lost the heavy, dyspeptic feeling and in the course of a few weeks they were able to choose their



bill of fare to suit every vagary of their tastes. In all of these cases the action of the salts in powder form upon the skin was strongly marked. Especially was this the case with persons having dull or mottled faces as the result of bad digestion. Under the stimulating action of the waters when used with the addition of the salt, the skin would exfoliate frequently, thus causing the complexion to become much clearer.

He found that the action of the Carlsbad Salt in powder form showed clearly the peculiar value of the water for medicinal purposes. It is not a mere purgative, as might be supposed, but is an alternative and eliminative remedy. In its action on the human system it dissolves tenacious bile, removes all unhealthy growths, allays irritation, neutralizes free acid, and places the vital organs in a sound and healthy condition. It does this by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive stimulation. In its effect upon the stomach the water as well as the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) causes a soothing, alternative action on the nerves of the stomach. This causes the increased appetite that is invariably noticed after a short course of treatment. It also, the feeling of comfortable warmth that spreads throughout the entire body. By its introduction into the circulation of the system they correct the morbid decompositions of blood and lymph.

It will be seen from this casual glance at the action of the Carlsbad Salt and the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt in powder form,

that the curative results are obtained in the simplest and most natural manner. The remedy first dissolves and absorbs all tough and obnoxious secretions, and immediately thereafter begins to build up the system with new health and strength. As in building a new house on the foundations of an old one, the builders first clear away the old rubbish, so the Carlsbad Water and Sprudel Salt clear away the rubbish and accumulated secretions of ill-health.

The superstructure of new life and strength is then built upon the renewed foundations.

The Carlsbad Water and Sprudel Salt are becoming so popular in this country that dishonest persons have found it profitable to place upon the market bogus Sprudel Salts, but, to make sure that he is getting the genuine imported article, the purchaser should be careful to buy only that which bears the name of Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York City, on the label, who are the sole agents for the United States for the products of the Carlsbad Springs. The pamphlets issued by this house give a great deal of interesting information concerning Carlsbad, and will be mailed free upon application. For sale by all reputable druggists.

DO YOU WANT A LOT?

At a low price, in good neighborhood, good, dry soil, no adobe, close in? Two hundred thirty dollars per lot, including water, gas, and sewerage, and \$10 per month. If so, call at office today, as books will be open for subscription. Semi-Tropic Homestead Company, No. 239 North Main street.

TENTH THOUSAND CURTAIN POLES

Five feet long, highly polished, with brass fixtures, complete, for 25 cents each, at the "City of London" lace curtain house, 211 South Broadway. This is beyond a doubt the best place in town to buy window shades.

MONDAY'S AIR CHURN.

Revolution in butter-making. Greatest labor-saving invention of the nineteenth century. Finest grade of butter made in two minutes. Sold on sight. Is simple, durable, handsome, cheap. This patent not for sale. Territory can be leased for three months or more, so that agents can double their money. For particulars address Monday Air Churn Manufacturing Company, No. 239 Winston street, Los Angeles, Cal.

OBITUARY.

MARIETICH—At his late residence, No. 147 Vine street, yesterday morning, at 3:30 o'clock, after a brief illness, Andrew Marietich, aged 68 years.

Deceased came to California in 1849 from his native country, Dalmacia. He lived all this time in San Francisco, where he was well and favorably known. He came here only a few months ago. He leaves to mourn his loss an affectionate widow, several children, besides a brother, and several relatives. He was a brother of J. Marietich, a well-known restaurant keeper of this city.

DEATH RECORD.

MARIETICH—At his residence, No. 147 Vine street, Andrew Marietich, aged 68 years.

Funeral today (Sunday, 8th inst.) at 2:30 o'clock from family residence, interment in Calvary Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend without further notice.

WHITE—in this city, April 5, 1894, at 9 p.m., E. B. White, a native of Canada. Funeral from residence, No. 239 South Johnson street, today, at 2 p.m. Friends invited.

MAIER & ZOBELEIN Brewery's Rock is a strictly pure malt beverage, wholesome and nutritious.

MILLINERY goods at The Leader, 229 South Spring street.

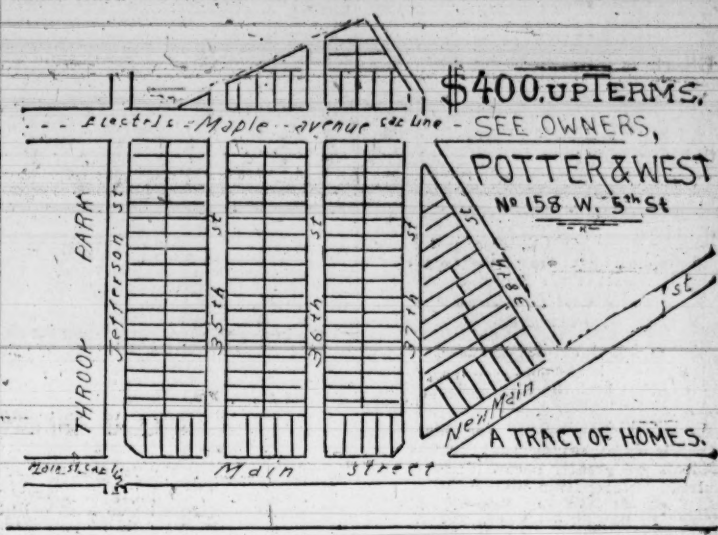
PIANO—For sale, rent, tuned, repaired. A. G. Gardner, 113 Winston st., near F. O.

ROBT. SHARP, funeral director (independent), No. 239 S. Spring st., Tel. 103.

CONRAD for age watch repairing, removed to No. 115 South Spring.

THROOP TRACT.

The finest residence section in the city—Cement Walks and Curbs, Graded Streets—11 New Houses Just Built on Tract—One of the Owners always on the tract.



Auction \$10,000 Worth of Fine Furniture and Carpets

236 SOUTH SPRING STREET,

Wednesday, April 11, 1894, at 10 o'clock A.M.,

Consisting of a full line of high grade goods of every description, such as Gun Folding Beds, Parlor Suits, upholstered in imported Brutto, Rugs, Silk Plush, Turkish Chairs and Rockers, upholstered in Leather, Brass Beds, Onyx Tables, Oak Sideboards, Cherry and Oak Wardrobes, Fine Oak Dish Closets, Library Tables, Pillar Extension Tables, Chamber Suits, in quartered oak with French Plate Mirrors, Moquet, Body Brussels and Velvet Carpets, etc.

Sale positive and without reserve.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY RAIL AND BOAT
TO

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND

VIA SAN PEDRO.

The gem of Pacific Coast winter and Summer Resorts, unsurpassed fishing, wild goat hunting, enchanting scenery, perfect climate, excellent hotels. For dates and connections see S. P. Co.'s and Terminal Railway Time-Tables in this paper. All other information from

WILMINGTON TRANSPORTATION CO.,

130 West Second Street, Los Angeles.

Special Announcement.

The City of Paris Dry Goods Store will close its doors in a few days, and the opportunity to purchase goods in this line for one-half their actual value will be lost. NO HUMBBUG, NO MISREPRESENTATION. A last effort will be made to sell the remaining goods. The public has this chance now and should avail themselves of the opportunity.

First-class, seasonable Dry Goods, Hosiery, Kid Gloves.

All-silk and Satin Ribbons, Table Linen, etc., at less than 50 cents on the dollar, and for much less than other merchants in this city can buy them in the markets of the world.

This Week a Special Effort

Will be made to close out the entire Ribbon Department. This stock comprises all new, clean, first-class goods in all-silk, watered, satin, gros grain and velvet Ribbons, which will be offered for much less than others in this city are asking for cotton goods.

City and country merchants will save money by purchasing here now, all are invited. Remember, now is the time to save money. Remember, another

GREAT REDUCTION

Is made in the silk stock. Remember, another reduction is made in the ladies' muslin underwear. Remember, a further reduction is made in lace curtains. Remember, kid gloves are almost being given away. Remember, dress goods have been further reduced in price. Come early, make your selections and save one-half of your money. Can you afford to trade in any other store when you can save 50 per cent. on all such goods as you can still find in the City of Paris store? You have only a little time left in which to purchase at this store and save at least one-half your money. Think of this; don't forget it.

The above facts will appeal to your good judgment.

City of Paris Dry Goods Store

203 TO 207 NORTH SPRING STREET.

City of Paris Dry Goods Store

City of Paris Dry Goods Store

This was read with repeated interruptions, and after it Chief Glass read the following, notwithstanding many shouts and toots:

In La Fiesta Court. The People

Fourth—We do not want any competent officers. We do not want any officers

success in these respects is assured and every effort is now being made to make a large cash surplus to hand over to the Associated Charities. The varied assortment of costumes of the Emma Jueh Opera Company at Music Hall is being called into requisition for this occasion.

See that signature "JOHANN HOFFMANN" is on neck label of bottle. No other equally "as good."

Eisner & Mendelsohn Co., Sole Agents
 152 and 154 Franklin st., New York

C. F. HEINZEMAN,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST
NORTH MAIN ST., Launfrancos Building
Telephone 60. Los Angeles Cal.

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"IN THE FOREMOST FILES OF TIME."

THE PECULIAR DREAM OF A SOLDIER IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By John F. James.
Author of "A Call to Strife," etc.

This little fancy is respectfully dedicated to the Tenth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, and more especially to that certain lot, parcel and portion of the above-mentioned regiment commonly called Co. C of San Diego Barracks; and to those of the Tenth who were glorified in God's presence above the bloody battlefields of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. At country's command they rendered up their lives to hasten the good time coming.

CHAPTER IV.

The whole party except two, who had stayed behind to superintend the erection of the buildings, took steamer for Europe, and, upon arriving, the same class of people were selected, as in the United States, namely: from the moderately well-to-do, and from the energetic poor, not from the wealthy (except in two or three cases), and not from the poverty-stricken. In a number of instances it was found necessary to give parents bonds that, if their sons or daughters became sick or homesick, they would be allowed a visit home at the association's expense. These promises in themselves greatly tended to decrease any tendency toward homesickness. The requisite total number having been gathered together at last, rapidly commenced to get acquainted among themselves, facts that wives of the professors were not at all displeased with and which under proper regulations they facilitated as much as was considered wise.

Recognizing the great value of travel as an educator, the whole party before returning spent several months in visiting the principal places of interest throughout Europe. They listened in enraptured awe to the oratorios in the grand Gothic temples of the Fatherland and in the same land the young men took notes as to the effect of militarism on the people. When they stood in the Eternal City and the silver trumpets rang out in tones like the songs of seraphim far above the inlaid pavements and almost directly over the heads of those wondrous statues of Moschella, David, by the walls of "Christ's mighty shrine," these rare young men and women were increasing and attesting the lag, the foundations of art-love, not only in themselves, but in their descendants up (not down) to the end of latest time.

Some one has said that we should strive to encourage the beautiful, for the useful encourages things artistic and catholic, as well as everything else that is lovely and of good report. Oliver Wendell Holmes has said that if we expect perfection in a man, we must commence with his grandfather. In German laboratories and schools they noticed the scientific apparatus; in Paris they inspected the famous historic spots and the manufacture of articles of taste and luxury and took notes on the organization and practical working of the government (as they did later in one or two Scotch cities). They spent several months in Great Britain and a few selected by lot from the young men gained admission to the House of Commons. They walked with bare heads and lushed feet by the tombs of popes, kings, philosophers, statesmen and warriors, who lay in that most sacred spot in the British Empire, Westminster Abbey. They personally "sounded" the sentiments of all classes, rich and poor, regarding their ideas as to the desirability and feasibility of a world-embracing Anglo-American Brotherhood of Peace that would compel arbitration and the reduction, to their lowest terms of standing armies throughout the world, so that the commencement of the century would find millions of men engaged in peaceful industry or helping their neighbors to be prosperous and happy, and in their turn being helped by their neighbors rather than worse than throwing away the best years of their manhood learning how to turn hell loose on earth in the most efficient and devilish manner when some enraged, perhaps dyspeptic or half-drunken "war-lord" should shout, "I am a lord of war! Mobilize for war! I have spoken!" Arriving in Montreal, the young men also personally sounded representatives of all classes there as to what they thought in regard to the annexation or non-annexation of Canada.

From Montreal they came down to Boston, visited the educational institutions and famous spots and the spots in and near it, where the revolutionary fathers defied the great King, the onward to New York, where considerable time was spent in studying for themselves not only the notorious sights and unique and splendid objects of interest in the metropolis of the Occident, but its social conditions, misery and the practical results of the operations of the most corrupt municipal government in any free country.

After New York, the party then journeyed through the plantations of the South as far as New Orleans and then it sped directly north to Minnesota, crossed the boundless prairies and wheatfields and mountains until the train ran through mighty forests to the shores of Puget Sound, and then, grand, gloomy and peculiar scenery; its ferns eight feet high; roses blooming above the snow, its gold, silver and lead-lined, snow-capped peaks of giants not yet soundly sleeping, and then the company boarded a train on the San Francisco division of the New York, Cape Horn, Berlin, Straits and St. Petersburg Railway, roared up through the Siskiyou, past saintly pure Shasta with its sublime brown bidden by clouds from earthly gaze, and after zig-zagging down through the State of California, stopping at the University of California and Stanford University, at Sacramento, San Francisco, and flower-kimmed Los Angeles; stopping a long time in each city and in the mountain districts and wheatfields—even studying the desert lands—to get as thorough a knowledge as possible of the vine and its friends as "the Elks" of life of San Francisco, the party passed up under floral arches of welcome to spend the night on Clarence Heights. When, at sunrise, hundreds of arms brushed aside the boughs of geranium trees from second-story windows and their owners' eyes rested on the waves of the great steel-

blue sun-kissed harbor with the sails of its white-winged ships, the birds, and the green and white and brown Corona and the dim islands of a forested land on the boundless, dreamy, violet sea outside, and to the left the irregular outlines of far-off purple mountain ranges guarding the city so well, as the young men and the women crowded to view the wondrous sight, a great thrill of joy and satisfaction filled each one and to every life came, involuntarily, almost, the quotation from Bulwer-Lytton: "Fair beyond all art of poet or painter!"

CHAPTER V.

The party now divided itself and these testing, learning and wondrous scientific farming and fruit-raising and horticulture, proceeded to the Elkhorn Valley, and, as the ranches there had not yet been worked, the young men were compelled to perform some of the preparatory work (not necessarily skilled labor) for their own physical good and so they would know how hard heavy manual labor felt and could afterward feel more sympathetic and brotherly toward those who had to do it for a livelihood. During these few weeks, the young women were given household work for the same reason.

Soon all were working at suitable outdoor work for four hours each day, alternated by indoor work four hours. Much time was devoted to studying the theory of scientific agriculture, horticulture, dairying and stock-raising and in experiments. This was for five days in each week and the morning of Saturday was left in many sports and devoted to moderate systematic exercise in athletics under the immediate supervision of a physical director, who was himself both a physician and athlete. The young men were encouraged in rifle shooting, but did not spend any of their time in wickedly slaughtering beautiful birds and harmless little animals.

Both communities were, from choice, vegetarians six-sevenths of the time. Coffee and wine were forbidden on the premises as doing more harm than good in a southern land. The rules of the settlement made it under directions of a sound and wise and modified form of commune. Smoking, chewing and drinking were not indulged in. The young women chose to taboo dress and wore elegant embroidered Greek gowns, worn loose with the exception of the old-fashioned "stomacher" or girle around the waist.

Here they will leave its stalwart practical, energetic, manly and womanly inhabitants until later, and go over to the estate on Peninsula Gloria, where the schools of science and engineering and the yachtyard were the same costumes and the same general regulations reigned here and any member from the Elkhorn Valley who desired to attend the schools or in the shops here was offered every facility for so doing, and any member who had a new idea in theoretical or applied science he wanted to try in agriculture was made very welcome in Elkhorn Valley. Calls were frequently made between the inhabitants of the two settlements. The young men and women were taught swimming and at Peninsula Gloria were (those who desired it) taught to become expert boat-handlers and sail-makers and were equipped with complete sailing gear. There was no hurry or object in so doing, so they studied some five days in the week and kept it up all their lives.

The communities had not to cram themselves with only half-digested theories and then feverishly hurry into their life work in order to earn bread; they were not there for that purpose; the establishment was not intended or expected to be a paying one.

So these splendid young men and women grew older, married and were the most healthy and handsome in the entire State. They had made the entire Peninsula Gloria an entrancing Eden of parks and groves and gardens and plantations of sentimental trees and vines, whose blossoms perfumed the entire region of San Bayn and fruit trees and vines and shrubs and brooks and shrubbery descended to the water's edge. Through their orchards and gardens and yachtyard, the Peninsula Gloria property had become self-supporting; the people had communication with Elkhorn Valley by telephone, constantly, and traveled there and back by the swift special cars driven by electricity, for the men had built their own electrical and other machinery in their engineering workshops after it had been designed in their laboratories and draughting rooms. And the beautiful parks were at night as bright as noonday. The brilliant light at night made their trees and fruit and vegetables thrive until they far surpassed all others. The women were, besides being highly educated, accomplished housekeepers, and did not care to vote, because they knew their husbands and brothers and sons would carry into politics the righteous convictions they had themselves patiently instilled into them, and if the men did not do so the wives themselves would (at least from the ordinary worldly standpoint) have been half to blame and the husbands would, from the same standpoint, have had to shoulder the other half.

In the workshops many small aeroplanes for flying were made, but they had not yet been made practical successes as to the safety in alighting. In the scientific schools great attention was given to the study of electrical phenomena. Some of the marvelous young men from these schools made a specialty of the effects of electricity on Southern California trees and plants.

Taking a hint from some of the investigations by the brilliant Nikola Tesla a number of years before, in which Mr. Tesla had kept people comfortably warm in a freezing cold room by having them lay hold of wires connected with his new electrical machinery, and he instantly bombarded by the countless unseen electrified molecules surrounding their bodies so violently as to cause a sensation of heat. Taking a hint from this, one of these latter-day young scientists proceeded to connect every lemon tree with the central station, where "high-frequency" dynamos had been installed, and then, every time a frost threatened, a metallic thermometer closed the circuit of a spark-coil, and automatically turned on and ignited the gasoline in the furnaces, driving his electrical machinery, and at the same time automatically turning the current from the dynamo into the trees and kept them warm and protected from frost all night, and reversed the process at sunrise. Not content with such a trifle ("he probably couldn't have turned out the guard properly to save his life if he had lived in this age, bitterly depressed Arrowsmith, who had distressing attacks of not physical fright, but the same kind of "stage-fright" that attacks amateur actors, and about which he felt very sore) he considered even the present advanced mode of electric lighting entirely too crude and antiquated, and so still following the immortal Tesla he modified the character of some of the currents from his machinery and attached nearly invisible wires to flowers, shrubs, vines, fountains, and even the iron ornaments on the houses and made them glow with a soft, shimmering light. Inside the buildings the rooms were brightly lighted, but there was no glare, and the light, while slightly stronger from above, appeared to come from nowhere in particular. All heating, cooking, domestic work, sewing and pumping had long since been arranged to be done by electric heaters and electric motors. The gasoline supplying the furnaces at the great, smokeless and almost noiseless, central electric station, from which the community's

pleasure launches on the bay also derived the charging current for their compressed gas storage batteries and electric motors (the enormously strong metal cores of the motor-magnets were utilized as revolvers for the highly-compressed gases in the batteries) were run directly by pipe-line from the State oil fields to Peninsula Gloria and into the Elkhorn Valley settlement and the electricity generated there, ran all farm machinery for the people there. Farming there was not needed, long weary round of traveling from morning dawn until evening darkness that prevents so many from entering that occupation now.

CHAPTER VI.

Now were these applications all. One of the young physicists, busy in devising laboratory apparatus, remembered that hitherto detectable by the most exquisitely-sensitive apparatus the brain and hand of man so far had not been able to detect the minute current produced in a tiny battery composed of magnesium and platinum immersed in a liquid composed of one part of aqueous solution of sodium chloride to the addition of five hundred thousand millions parts of pure water, in the investigation made by Dr. Gore, M.R.S., which was a delicate method of making a little finer measurement and so he prepared a little hollow wedge of polished aluminum and suspended it by a hair of steel, reflected spider-web-like fibers drawn out of melted quartz by C. V. Boy's method. The sharp edges of the wedge were vertical and on the back of the wedge was attached a tiny slip of polished iron. Back of this tiny iron armature, but not quite touching it, were fastened a couple of vanes, made of metal further back, but out more toward each side, were a couple of photoelectric cells (photoelectric cells are batteries, capable of producing electricity when standing in a beam of light) and these cells were connected to the electro-magnets in a certain way. When one was energized by a stronger current than the other it would instantly act on its own electro-magnet which would instantly pull on one end of the iron armature and thus twist the suspended wedge around. Inasmuch as the back of the tiny polished iron on the back of the wedge, formed a mirror, a motion of a hair's breadth in the wedge would, by a beam of light, reflected from said mirror on a distant horizontal scale, be magnified into a motion of several inches.

Now he arranged his mirror-galvanometer and obtained the measurement Dr. Gore had obtained several years before (as I have previously mentioned,) viz: 1-500,000,000,000.

In order to obtain this Gore had to detect a horizontal twitching of a beam of light over a distance of only one forty-eighth of an inch. Now just where the little bright spot of light stood still when the infinitesimally small current had been shut off, our friend arranged the mirror-galvanometer of the wedge so that the spot of light striking against it would be cut into two equal parts and each part reflected from a side of the wedge would keep its means of the light-cells transformed into electricity and this acting on the electro-magnets would turn the suspended wedge a little and make its intangible pointer commence to "point!" So long as the original spot of light remained absolutely steady the pull on both parts of the wedge would keep it absolutely motionless. But would the original light spot remain absolutely quiet so as to allow itself to be split into halves against the wedge? He tried it and the apparatus would not work. The young man thereupon, believing that sun-spots and earth currents and the jarring of the earth and the continual otherwise unnoticeable natural daily jarring of the magnetic needle in the galvanometer must be causing the trouble, suspended the wedge itself from a couple of magnetic needles and made the disturbing influence itself automatically correct these deviations and then he tried his experiment and obtained as a result 1-100,000,000,000. One of the coming race of San Baynclimatic had touched already a temporary limit to the reach of human intellect in one direction at least.

Another young electrical inventor designed a portable electric machine which could be handily carried around in a small box, by say a physician in his office, to save expense of two telephones, one in his home and one in his office. A few turns of a central screw fastened the apparatus into its place on the wall and made or broke the necessary electrical circuit. The same telephonist designed a current detector for linemen and a single form of a locking-lever switch. An engineer in the workshops planned a speed indicator and indicator of the speed of apparatus; forms of telemetric apparatus; a device for rapidly oscillating guns in operation and at the same time he adapted the principle of his device to polishing the keels of the yachts in the yachtyard and to polishing marble and inlaid floors.

Inasmuch as the young men indicated wire was used in the settlements on account of the enormous amount of electrical work and experiments made, one of the workmen in the electrical engineering shop invented a means whereby an arm on the end of the tubular shaft of an electric motor armature, held a spool of silk, wire or tape, and threw 3000 spiral turns per minute around a wire or cable or guitar string that was steadily pulled through the tubular shaft. Remembering how solutions of aniline ink and numerous other substances gradually faded out when subjected to bright light, he resolved to use utilize such phenomena in making tiny meters, one to be fastened on each source of electric illumination; their little windows, to be opened by an electro-magnet when the current was turned on, and closed by gravity when it ceased, and each meter to be taken to the amount of fading in it to be measured by allowing the light of a standard candle to fall through it upon a photo-electric cell sensitive to light and producing a current measured by an electric indicator when light struck it.) The object of this arrangement was to allow a man to know exactly how much light he was actually getting (and not merely how much current was sent to him) so he could pay accordingly. But the elements of uncertainty in this device were so numerous that it took years of investigation and experiment to remedy them. The master mechanic in the yachtyard devised an electric steering apparatus and buffer in one to prevent shocks to the rudders.

In the printing office and bindery, the foreman, evolved a machine for collecting and arranging pamphlets in proper order for binding. The superintendent of the electrical transportation system unwound from the recesses of his brain devices for controlling, by a gravity switch, his cars when going too fast or too slow on a grade. He also invented an electric package carrier, which would climb up the elevator well, travel around a curve, deposit its burden, travel on up and downstairs and, perhaps, around a few dozen more curves, and come back to its master and stop anywhere desired and wait for more work, or keep on or travel backward. He ascertained, however, that this invention had been anticipated, to his great chagrin and disappointment.

A designer in fine woodwork inlaid all the walls of his room with articles of fine wood, made of mahogany dust and glue, in which there had been sifted glittering dust of aluminum and copper and bronze, up the beautiful drifts and nebulae and whirls of shining metal dust ornamented all the surface of the wood. It was the same man who cut intricate scroll-work out of very thick tinted glass and porcelain; by means of electric sparks, for the ornamentation of churches. By way of recreation, he

planned new forms of thermo-electric batteries.

CHAPTER VII.

The Peninsula Gloria was now, in the third generation, almost a fairy land, and Elkhorn Valley a secluded paradise. The inhabitants of both had increased greatly, thanks to rightness of living and exercise, hygiene and knowledge and modesty and sound judgment. They overflowed their borders and formed neighboring settlements, but still met on old Peninsula Gloria and in Elkhorn Valley as their headquarters. They named the princely Peninsula Gloria estate "Eden Hall," and the lovely ranch in Elkhorn Valley "Sweet Home."

These magnificent specimens of the genus homo became in a short time the lords of all Southern California—the lords bountiful. The sweet wives became mothers of the masters of boundless folds of unsurpassed stock; of owners of vast plantations, in which to develop, had he the current of the apples of Hesperides, and whose surplus fed all the poor in Southern California. These heirs of all the ages grew into masters of assemblies, won from this great experiment the most marvelous scientists, sages, poets and writers and philosophers—all sprung from this great experiment. The men were brave, stalwart gentlemen with fine, dark eyes from the Greek blood in their ancestors, and lofty foreheads and tanned faces and wavy brown hair and beards, "grand Greek gods," almost. "And the women?" said Arrowsmith's fellow-soldier, who, like nearly all soldiers and sailors, was a faithful follower of Luther in that he believed that "Who loves not women, wine and song, remains a fool his whole life long." "They," said Arrowsmith, "were absolutely the mas-

terpieces of creation, both in ideal physical beauty of face and form and finely-cultivated intellect and practical womanly knowledge and intuition and sympathy and loving kindness. I dreamed that a descendant of mine would marry one of them, and before I woke he said he never realized it until he married her that until that time he had been less than half a man, and that he had not known what happiness was until he had married this woman, his splendid superior-equal, and to more adequately express his admiration of this jewel of a woman, he quoted to me the exquisite poem Sidney Lanier addressed to his own wife:

When labor faints and glory falls,
And coy reward in sighs exhales,
I gaze in my two springs and love
Attainments dull and heavenly.

O love, O wife, thine eyes are they
My springs from out whose shining gray
Issue the sweet celestial stream
That feeds my life's bright lake of dreams.

Oval and large and passion-pure,
And gray and wise and honor-sure;
Soft as a dying violet-breath,
Yet calmly unafraid of death.

Thronged like two dove-cotes of gray
Doves,
With wife's and mother's and poor folks'
loves.

And home-loves and high glory-loves,
And science-loves and story-loves,
And loves for all that God and man
pend it, by their nature make or plan.

And lady-loves for spidery lace
And broderies and supple grace;
And diamonds and the whole's sweet round
Of little that large life compounds.

And loves for God and God's bare truth,
And loves for Magdalene and Ruth.
Dear eyes, dear eyes and rare complete—
Being heavenly sweet and earthly sweet,
I marvel that God made you mine,
For when He frowns, 'tis then ye shine!

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JOSEPH MEDILL. The Great Editor as a Scientific Student.

He Explains His Interesting Physiological Theories

And Their Effect as Applied to Himself.

How Life May Be Doubled—Lime Produces the Decay of Old Age, and It Is Taken Into the System Mostly by Drinking Bad Water.

[From a Special Contributor. Copyright, 1894.] LOS ANGELES (Cal.) April 2.

JOSEPH MEDILL, the famous Chicago editor, is living quietly here, and is working out some of his interesting physiological theories. Up in the San Bernardino Mountains he claims to have discovered a fountain of youth, in which the infirmities of age may be washed away. Mr. Medill, an experienced and credible to the claim, and his political enemies who would gladly have seen him dead years ago, are beginning to fear that he may live forever.

On a corner lot stands his large, attractive but and white frame house, with brick and granite foundations, corner trimmings and stone steps. A circular stone veranda extends from front to side, around which climb roses that breathe a welcome of perfume. Date palms, fan palms and magnolias ornament the green, unfenced lawn, while pepper trees, with deep green pendant branches like the weeping willow, and with clusters of red berries, line the street front. The entering visitor is shown into a spacious front room, filled with sunshine. The walls are white satin finished and the ceiling gold starred. A warm red rug and bamboo matting covers the floor. There is white silk furniture, with delicate blue tracings, and a richly cushioned couch stands by the broad fireplace, with a long plum-colored silk and a dash of blue drapery encircles a gold-framed painting. The woodwork looks whiter in contrast with the dark-colored portieres hanging at the hall and back parlor entrance.

A quick step descended the stairs, the red portiere parted, and Mr. Medill stood before them, his tall figure accented by a long plum-colored silk lounging robe. He made me feel at home immediately, and, in the conversation which followed, he said: "I live here nine months in the year for my wife's health, as well as my own. My home at Altadena, next to Andrew McNamara, was burned in November, 1889, due to the carelessness of a servant." He rubbed his hands together a moment, then, holding them out before him, he said: "My fingers have been a little rusty."

That is a bad one yet," and he moved the second finger on his left hand like a toggle joint, "and this thumb is bad, but they are improving now, so that I can write well. I have been trying a simple remedy that has been limbering me up."

Then he told me that, far up in the San Bernardino Mountains, which rise 10,000 feet above this city, is a reservoir that accumulates pure snow water, so pure that it has the hands and face in it refreshes. To an obscure hostelry near these waters Mr. Medill repairs every few weeks to enjoy the rare, dry air and the soft, healing water, and as a constant supply with the water at his home here, having it brought down to him. It is not sold except to the few who know its use, but a scientific principle that he has been studying for years.

This is how he tells it: "The virtue of the water is not in its mineral properties, but in its absence, its absolute purity, in particular its freedom from lime. That is the substance," says he, "that gets into the capillaries of the joints and stops the lubricating process that keeps the joints limber. It obstructs the capillary cells of the joints, and the pigments can no longer find their way through, and it becomes colorless—white. Little particles of lime get into the cells of the stomach, and cause indigestion, and cause every form of indigestion and Bright's disease; they get into the heart and weaken its action. In fact, the white water of growing old and wearing out is due to the superabundance of this white mineral substance—lime—up to finally a man lies down a weary, tummy a hundred years before his time."

"How did this theory occur to you?" "Ten years ago I began to study why men grow old and wear out so soon. I asked my doctor, and he told me that it was the inevitable law of nature. But I wanted a scientific cause. I read the scientific and philosophical works, I could find nothing on the subject. I went to the leading book store in Chicago and asked a man who knows a little about everything that in print or ever has been published. He said he knew of nothing, but would try and find something. A month later he went in to see him and he said he had conferred with Mr. Poole of the Newberry library, but they had found nothing. A few months later he met me on the street and told me he had written to his firm's agents in New York, London, Paris and Berlin, but they had sent nothing.

"Several years ago, and whenever I would see the man I would ask: 'Have you found that book for me,' and he would say, 'No, not yet.' Last June a package of five books came to my office in Chicago, and this is one of them."

He produced a small, 12mo. red covered volume with the gold-lettered subject, "How to Prolong Life," by Charles W. D. Lacy Evans, M.D., R.C.S.E., and on the title page was the publisher's imprint, H. B. R. and Co., Paris and Madrid, with a sub-heading, "An Inquiry into the cause of old age and natural death, showing the effect of lime in the system, and the manner in which it may be removed."

"That book shows that lime is the obstructionist of life. There are many things in it that I call facts and mistakes, for he narrows down the list of

diet foods to an impracticable limit, saying, for instance, that meat and bread are to be avoided for the lime they contain. But it shows that by far the greater portion of lime taken into the system is by the water we drink. Good gracious, look at your tea kettle. It is coated with lime. Ask any engineer what is the trouble with his boiler, periodically, and he will tell you incrustations of lime. Why, in Chicago, our water taken six miles out in the lake, one of the best supplies any city has, contains nineteen grains of lime to the gallon, and this Los Angeles water has thirty grains.

"It is the drinking process that gradually fills up the system with lime. In the child it is beneficial, but as the mineral accretion is superabundant. All my life I have been taking in more lime than I have been expending. Now I am in a measure reversing the process, for I began to use distilled water in Chicago last summer. But here I have this lime snow water, which I drink copiously,

and it is dissolving the lime out of my system. Every day throws off some excess. I can feel the effects all over me. The rheumatic swellings, the knee is subsiding; I can walk better; the shoulders and the muscles of my back are becoming free from the pains that made it impossible for me to sleep without rolling from side to side. I traveled over Europe, visiting all the celebrated water cures, and went to the Arkansas Hot Springs, where I tried every known remedy, scientific and quack—no relief till I began to use pure water. Now for the first time in many years I can sleep all night. My digestion is better; I am practically renewing my youth."

The white-haired man rose, walked back and forth, and then, as his whole form quivered with exhilaration of feeling, he said: "There are no fees, nothing for the doctors in prescribing pure water. They are the last ones to proclaim such a remedy. I have been helped by the climate of California."

"It is good for elderly people, for it is free from the lime of the East and the lime that people die here as regularly as anywhere."

The latest subject Mr. Medill has taken up to investigate is cancer, and he has been studying it for some time. He showed an excerpt from his paper reflecting the interest he had in this subject.

"But," he said, with a quizzical look from his keen gray eyes, "I would not give you the impression that I devote all my time to what you call cancer. I fill in my spare time with them. When out here I am freed from the routine of office duties, so I take up these things, exactly for the reason that I would not undergo the labor of study if it were not with a view of benefiting somebody."

"I have been lazy, for several days with a little touch of the grip and have been working at my correspondence and making a dispatch for my paper. There were slight inkblots on my fingers."

"Do you write by hand?" "Yes, it is inconvenient to have a stenographer in the house all the time. I never got accustomed to systematic dictation of newspaper articles. When I am in my office in Chicago I usually write out the heads of an article and sketch the plan for it with short notes. Then I dictate to a stenographer, filling in and rounding it up. But out here it is just about as easy for me to do it all by hand."

From a long and interesting conversation with Mr. Medill, who speaks of his daily labors one would hardly think that at a distance of over 2,000 miles he is so busy. He writes his metropolitan paper. Every mail carries letters to his trusted lieutenants, while several times each week the wires vibrate with an editorial dispatch.

As the visitor took leave, thinking report wrong in its estimate of Mr. Medill's age, he ventured to ask him how old he was.

"I have just turned my seventy-first year," he said. "I have rounded my third score and ten, and am leading a superfluous existence."

HERBERT HEYWOOD.

Look a Gift Horse in the Ear.

(Philadelphia Record.) It may not be good form to look a gift horse in the mouth, but it is very wise to look a gift horse in the ear. This is because a smart horse-dealer or rather fakir, will frequently cut out the hair which nature has placed on the inside of a horse's ear in order to make it brace up.

When the hair is first cut out more or less inflammation sets in and the animal's hearing is made so acute that every sound is exaggerated and it will prick up its ears at the least provocation. Many an old plug which has outlived its usefulness has been fixed up by this way and given the appearance of liveliness reminiscent of ten years before. After a few weeks the horse gets used to the change, and by that time the hair generally grows again, so that the animal becomes more sluggish than ever. But, in the meantime, it has been sold as a young, spirited animal, and the owner who was not acquainted with the trick.

The Egyptian Temples of Philae.

(Toronto Empire.) The Society for the Preservation of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt protests against the submission of the island and temples of Philae, or the removal of the latter, which would be a great loss to the Nile to be adopted. Mr. Garstin, the head of the Public Works Department at Cairo, has proposed any destruction of the temples would be regarded as an act of barbarism, and he, therefore, suggests the possibility of removing them, stone by stone, and rebuilding them under the direction of the Department of Antiquities, upon the adjacent Bitch Island, where they would be above the level of the proposed reservoir.

BOYSEN'S BOYHOOD. The Novelist, Essayist and Poet

Describes His Early Life in Norway.

How He Became an American—A Self-made Man.

The Romance of His First Success in Literature—His First Meeting With Mr. Howells—Chat About His New Book.

[From a Special Contributor. Copyright, 1894.]

The Harpers will soon publish a new book by Prof. Hjalmar Hjordt Boyesen, author of "Gunnar, a Norse Romance," "A Daughter of the Philistines," and other novels. It will be one of his series of "American Essays," in which books by George William Curtis, William Dean Howells and Brand Matthews have already appeared, and will be called "Literary and Social Silhouettes." I took occasion to ask Prof. Boyesen about his new book a few days ago, and in talking about it he told me that it was undertaken at the request of the publishers and that it deals with what appears to him the most interesting phases of social and literary life in America. In one of the essays Prof. Boyesen discusses and endeavors to characterize the various types of American women and indulges in an individual, but he hopes not unprofitable, comparison between German and American ladies. Being himself a Norwegian by birth and having married an American lady he feels that he can afford to do this without fear of misunderstanding.

One of the essays is called "The Meridian of Life" and records the author's lugubrious emotions on passing his fortieth birthday. There is also a paper entitled "My Last Self," which describes Prof. Boyesen's feelings on returning after an absence of nineteen years to his native land. It is a bit of personal history which he believes no other man of letters has had a chance to record.

The professor's mention of his Norwegian birth led me to ask him about his boyhood in Norway and how he came to make his home in this country. We drifted into a long conversation on the subject, which I will set down as closely as possible.

"I was born," the professor said, "at a little naval station in the south of Norway called Sogndal. I remember my father was then stationed as professor of mathematics at the naval academy. This was not the family homestead, my father's family having been landed proprietors who owned an estate near Christiania and had lived on it for generations. My mother's family belonged to the district called Sogn, where my grandfather was a judge. I was sent to him as a small boy and spent a large part of my boyhood on his estate near the Sogndal. I remember a very well how he took me about in a large cabin boat called the wingboat, when he went on his annual voyage to the islands of the fjord, where he visited his districts. The boat was rowed by a dozen oarsmen, and wherever we came a flag was run up on a flag-pole at the end of the pier as an invitation to us to spend the night. There was a great deal of old-fashioned ceremony about it, and a hearty, cheerful and altogether beautiful hospitality something like what I imagine must have been the hospitality of Homeric times. The silver and very much more than was needed for the meal heaped high on the table in order to show the wealth and importance of the family. Toasts were drunk with delightfully old-fashioned fervor, and hearty good cheer prevailed. It was all simple and primitive, and pervaded with kindly feeling."

But, as a certain colonel," the professor continued, "who lived some miles beyond us on the shore. He had seven daughters, who all stood to the beginning of their lives. Howells was greatly interested, and invited me to spend a couple of days with him at his house and read the remainder of the book. He was an enthusiastic friend, and I value above all other experiences in this country. Every summer, during the next eight years, I spent my holidays with Howells and his family, and his unfailing kindness and courtesy, his heroic patience with my literary crudities, gave me a varied and interesting and encouraging experience."

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OUR ISLAND HOME.

Bright days are not very common in Alaska, and at the Fur Seal Islands are less so than upon the mainland. The average number of cloudless days for the year, in these far northern isles, is only twelve, and other days there are drifting clouds, with occasional breaks of sunshine and days of heavy fog, when the mist-like curtain settles down over the island, and the world is completely as if there were nothing beyond it and all the sea had been blotted out. Then there are days of rain and snow and tempest when no one thinks of venturing out of doors, except the native Aleuts, who, soon as the chimneys of the belfry of the Greek church begin to ring, are seen beating their way against the wind and dragging their little ones along to the place of worship.

I spent a year in these far-off islands, and when the rare splendor of a cloudless day came, I was never content to spend it within doors. I never saw skies so blue or sea so shining fair as on those rare unclouded days that came now and then to the lonely island world. The little meadow lark, the one singing bird of the realm, would pour out such thrilling songs of gladness that every soul must be singing for very joy because the sun shone and all the world was so fair.

I used to wander all over the pretty island of St. Paul whenever one of these days came, through the deep yielding grasses, over the round, treeless hills or amid the white sand dunes along the shore. The island was one day along the shores of a pretty inlet, along whose banks a company of seals had gathered. There were a whole lot of baby seals there, and they were as tame as a house dog or cat. As I started for home one followed me. What a queer little creature! It made its way over the low-lying meadow. Its eyes were very beautiful, large and of a velvet-like softness. As it came toward me, I took it by the back of its head, and it took the little creature home—it would have been such a novel pet—but I knew that I could not care for it as it should be cared for, and I turned it away and sent it off to find its home.

I had one pet that a little daughter was very fond of—a blue fox, with the softest of fur and with many gleaming, foxy ways that were very amusing. We took him on board the ship on which we sailed for California and put him in care of the sailors, who took him behind the scenes, and they must have found him troublesome and put him out of the way, for we never saw him again. They said he jumped overboard and was never seen.

The blue fox is the only wild animal to be found upon those islands. They have their homes in the ground, and around the houses and upon the hillsides, and sometimes we could see a pair of bright eyes peeping out of them, but they disappeared in a twinkling. I once saw a pair of them. Once I ran across a great white owl in one of my wanderings, and I might perhaps have captured him had I made the attempt, but I was not so bold. He was sitting upon a big boulder and the snow lay in a deep patch at its base. At almost seemed as if it were a statue, and would not like to wade through snow so deep in order to make him my prisoner.

Sometimes of the native people kept hens and had whole broods of little chickens. Where do you suppose that they took them for shelter? They had no henhouses and no yards for them to run in, so they put them up in the attics of their homes. There was always one small window under the roof and a ladder on the outside leading up to it from the ground and when the chickens were to be fed you would see a little Aleut boy or girl, or sometimes a woman climbing up the ladder with a bucket full of food for their feathered pets.

From these people we could purchase all the eggs we wished. Sometimes we had hens' eggs, but they were not hens' eggs, but the eggs of the arrie, a large bird that, at certain seasons, were very numerous about the islands. Their eggs were about the size of turkey's eggs and were of a beautiful mottled brown or green. The eggs were found in vast quantities on Walrus Island, a rocky island a few miles from St. Paul's. The natives would go out in a whale-boat to the island, and in half a day's time, often, returned with a boat full of eggs. The eggs were very palatable and we enjoyed them greatly.

It was a bright day in June when we said good-bye to that far-off island lying amid the lonely waters of the Bering Sea. The waves rippled softly, breaking musically upon the shore; thousands of seals were sported in the water as we were paddled out to the ship in a small boat, but it was with glad hearts that we climbed to the ship's decks and saw its prow turned homeward, while we said good-bye to the islands that for one long year had been our home. E. A. O.

REDONDO HOTEL SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

On and after this date, and until May 1, rates at the Redondo Hotel will be \$17.50 to \$20 per week, including daily transportation between Redondo and Los Angeles. Fine orchestra in attendance at meals and in the parlors every evening.

LAST chance at the present low rates Monday, April 2, and Saturday, April 7. Special excursions to Chicago and Boston at reduced rates. Judson & Co., 212 South Spring street.

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THE OLD STONE BELFRY.

A SUNDAY NIGHT ADVENTURE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

[From a Special Contributor.] "Ralph," said Mr. Kline, as he wearily dropped into a chair in the kitchen, "you'll have to ring the bell tonight. I'm clean played out. The rheumatism's got me again. I lighted up the church and turned the lamps low before I came home, but as for going back again tonight, I can't do it."

"All right, I'll do it," replied Ralph, a sturdy boy of 15. "All I'll have to do will be to turn up the lights and ring the bell twice, I suppose."

Mr. Kline had been the sexton and bellringer of the old stone church for twenty years, and Ralph Kline had many a time been with him when he opened the church for service, and even when he rang the bell. The church was a mile from the nearest house, it was with no hesitation that he started out for his home, but as for going up everything, and made the snow sparkle as if strewn with diamonds.

Arrived at the church he pulled the bell rope, and the bell rang. He opened the door and walked in. The body of the church, which was not large, was dimly lit by a dozen lamps, which Ralph quickly turned up so that the building was cheerful in a glow of light. Then he walked to the vestry, and opening a small door at one side, glanced at the clock, which was suspended on the wall.

"Five minutes of seven," he exclaimed to himself. "Time I was ringing."

The bell at the church was always rung twice, with a period between of ten minutes. Most of the congregation lived at a distance from a quarter of a mile to a mile or more. There was a "warning bell," as it was called, was rung at five minutes of seven in the evening, when service began at 7:30, and the bell was rung again at 7:45. Thus every one within hearing distance of the church had ample time to make ready if they wished to attend.

Ralph stood at the door of the tower room and took off his coat. By lamp-light the bell-rope seemed like some great snake stretching down from above, and he crept up it with a nervous shiver. But Ralph was too accustomed to the interior of the place to think of this. He reached up and took the rope, and the bell rang. He threw his weight upon it, and slowly sank toward the floor.

The bell, which was a big one, hung in a frame, and the bell-rope, passing up into the belfry, was fastened in the groove of a large wheel which, when turned by a pull on the rope, rocked the bell and threw it into motion. The bell was very heavy, and it took a couple of vigorous pulls, even when Mr. Kline himself had hold of the rope, to bring any sound forth.

Twice Ralph pulled and hung upon the rope before the creak began to move perceptibly. Even then the bell did not ring, and the boy threw all his strength and weight into a third effort.

As he did so, it seemed to him that the only came toward him much more quickly than it should, and before he could let go, it suddenly loosened up above and fell in great snags to the floor. Fortunately none of the heavy coils struck him; but it gave him a big start, notwithstanding, and he jumped quickly to one side.

There he stood, staring up into the darkness and wondering what could have happened. Then, realizing that the only way to learn what had happened was to go up, he picked up a lantern which stood in a corner, and lighting it at the lamp, started up the ladder which led to the tower above.

It was a long ladder, and climbing it was no easy task. The lantern, as it hung from his arm, banged against him, and cast shifting and uncertain lights. The rungs of the ladder were covered with a thick coating of dust. Yet he toiled slowly on. It seemed as if the ladder never would end. It grew cold, too; for it was freezing outside, and a keen wind blew through the opening in the belfry above.

Presently, however, Ralph struck his head against something, and he knew he had reached the end of his journey. Holding on with one hand, while the other he used to feel about, he went down the trap-door. Pushing this back, he drew himself up through the opening, and was in the belfry.

For an instant he rested. Then, shivering as a cold blast of wind swept down upon him, he rose to his feet and took up the lantern.

Immediately before him was the rope dangling from the bell cradle above. Apparently it was all right. It seemed to run properly enough through the hole in the flooring, which he stood on. He was about to go down the ladder when he discovered where the break had occurred, when a draft of air stirred the rope, and as it moved, he saw that it did not go through the hole at all. It came to an end just where it reached the floor.

Ralph placed the lantern beside him and bent down to examine the rope. It seemed to have been severed by some jagged edge, for it was torn and frayed, and bits of hemp strewn the floor near by. He concluded that it must have been worn through by rubbing against some sharp edge, and he turned to look at the hole in the floor. While he was looking at it he was startled by a sharp squeak at his very elbow. He glanced quickly about, and the bright spark in the dark corner of the belfry caught his eye. He picked up the lantern and swung it in front of him and a small gray animal darted under a beam. It was a rat.

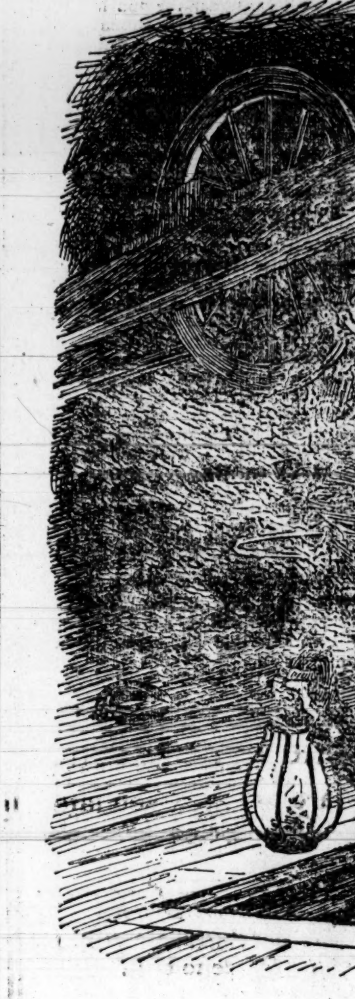
All at once Ralph recollected that the old belfry was said to be infested with these animals, and, raising himself, he turned to go. As he did so his foot struck the edge of a floor board and he fell, knocking the lantern over and instantly extinguishing the light. He thought he stood now for the first time he groped about for the trap-door, but could not find it. The moonlight, which came from above, lost itself in the narrow tower, and he lay in the dark, his hand came in contact with something which he knew was the trap-door; but, even as he touched it, it fell with a bang! He nervously tried to raise it again; but in vain. The door was flush with the floor about it and there was no ring-bolt or projection by which to secure a hold on it.

While Ralph was struggling to get a finger beneath the trap door the same sharp squeak which had startled him before sounded again and this time it was almost immediately echoed from half a dozen other places.

As he turned about, in every direction there shone in the darkness tiny sparks of light. Ralph knew that these were the eyes of rats. One, or even a couple of the animals he would not have feared, but a dozen of them biding surround him in this way, in the darkness, sent a shiver down his back. He noted, too, that they did not seem afraid of him, though he banged on the floor and yelled at them. Instead, they grew bolder as their numbers increased, and one of them presently darted across his foot.

Ralph now sprang to his feet and rushed at the enemy. Those in front of him at once retreated, as he could tell by the disappearance of their eyes. But as he moved several jumped at him from behind, and one fastened its teeth in his leg. He kicked wildly at this and the rat was thrown to one side. Another instantly sprang at him, and then half a dozen at once, a couple of the vicious little animals fastening themselves in his clothes.

Ralph whirled about, dashing his as-



A light shot up from the trap door.

salants off for a moment. It was only for a moment, however, for he was attacked again immediately and this time more fiercely than before. Thoroughly frightened, he yelled loudly and kicked and struck out with fists and feet indiscriminately. But no answer came to his cries. The walls of the tower echoed his noise, and the squeals and squeals of the rats, but that was all.

Something struck Ralph in the face. He then reached up and felt at his hand, thinking it was a rat. But his fingers came in contact with the bell rope, which shook with the blow, then swayed into a position, and then, as if by magic, he shook off the last of the rats which clung to him, and, hand over hand, raised himself a half dozen feet into the air.

The rope slowly descended with his weight, as the wheel slowly revolved. The bell at last struck a solitary, muffled note, as the tongue fell again to its place. He then rested, remaining tilted in the air, and Ralph rested. But the strain on his arms soon warned him that he could scarcely move, and he began to feel that he was in a perilous position. Then he remembered that a couple of stout beams ran across the belfry and gave support to the frame in which hung the bell.

Ralph twisted himself about and tried to force himself between the two beams. But the intervening space would only admit of his head and shoulders, and, having worked himself that far upward, he found his legs were so confined that he could scarcely move, and he was in a perilous position. Then he remembered that a couple of stout beams ran across the belfry and gave support to the frame in which hung the bell.

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doubtless as to why the bell had failed to ring as usual. Ralph determined that something must be done to attract attention to his place of imprisonment at once. His voice, cooped up between the narrow walls of the high belfry, would never be heard outside, yet as loudly as he might.

He looked about wildly, and just then a shaft of moonlight gleamed on the carved side of the bell. The bell—why had he not thought of it before? He reached up quickly, and, after a little effort, succeeded in grasping one of the beams overhead. Then he began working, and the notes of alarm followed close upon each other. Soon the old bell was ringing out a wild peal, and the timbers under his hand vibrated with its movement.

Suddenly, through the clangor of the bell he heard the sound of voices. Then a light shot up from the opened trap-door, and a voice called out to know what was the matter. There was a note of alarm in the question; for, this bell-ringing, apparently without hands, was enough to make any one a bit fearful.

Ralph quickly told them how matters stood. He added in warning: "Look out for the rats!"

The man below held a lantern high above his head, and then crawled upon the floor, immediately followed by a companion. Ralph recognized the men

as neighbors, and soon descended stiff and cold from his awkward perch. No rats were to be seen. Frightened by the light and the presence of so many persons the vicious little beasts had retreated.

Ralph did not wait to investigate more. Once down the ladder he told his story to the startled congregation which had nearly all assembled, and then hurried home.

To this day, however, he never looks at the old stone belfry without a shudder. FRANCES CHURCHILL WILLIAMS.

RAINY DAY GAMES.

Two Amusing Experiments in "Art" for Little People. [From a Special Contributor.] A "bogus party" is one of the liveliest of games for small folks. It has been found to make enough fun for a whole long rainy afternoon.

Each child has a well-sharpened lead pencil and some large sheets of paper. When the leader says "All ready!" each player goes into a corner, or behind a chair, or under the table—anywhere that will prevent the others from seeing his work.

All have been told by the leader that each is to draw a picture, showing his idea of a "bogus" looking fellow. When the leader says, "Time up!" they come out from their corners and compare "boguses." The most ridiculous picture is marked highest, "No. 10." The others are marked in proportion down to "No. 1."

When they are tired of drawing they must either recite their pictures from the leader by paying such forfeits as he chooses to impose, or they may take a vote to see whether in place of paying forfeits they will draw pictures of pictures together into an album and present them to "No. 10."

All this does not "read" as funny as it really is, but children who try the game will have a great frolic.

"Progressive drawing" is another good game. Each child has a pencil. The leader draws a small sketch of a picture. He starts off by drawing a straight line about two inches long in the middle of this sheet. The second player then draws another line two inches long, joining it to the first line at one end or the other of the two ends. The third player then adds a line of equal length and joins it to the others at any angle to suit himself in the manner that he considers the most funny.

By the time four or five lines have been added some one needs that a queer-looking figure is being made, and the lines are placed at every conceivable angle, each trying to add to the fun, and after a while it results in a picture that is nothing like the original or under the sea. Wonderful creatures are thus created. ELIZABETH PALMER MATHEWS.

BACK TO THE OLD BUSINESS At nearly the old stand, I have severed my connection with the A. R. Maines Manufacturing Co., and am again prepared to devote my time to upholstering, repairing and carpet-laying. J. R. Eckstrom, No. 24 West Fourth street.

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MAN'S LOWEST EBB.

Life Among the Australian Aborigines.

How the Boys Take the Rite of Manhood—The "First Bite" as Meats—Worse Than the Hottentots of Africa.

[From a Special Contributor.]

The traveler or explorer who visits Australia will soon discover that he has made a serious mistake if he alludes to the black inhabitants as "natives." The title "natives" belongs, in the opinion of the descendants of the earlier settlers, only to the whites.

The term aborigines, or the name Bushmen, is applied to the original inhabitants. The application of the word "native" to the blacks is looked upon as an insult to the white settlers.

Ethnologists are agreed that in the primitive estate savage men are found at the lowest known point of human development in the Australian wilderness. All who have observed these wretched people, even after they have undergone some years of so-called civilization, will agree that they are a degraded set of human animals.

Very little is known of the ethnology or early history of the inhabitants of the great island-continent. Chinese history shows that these aborigines were aware of the existence and position of Australia for centuries before the time of the discovery of the continent by the navigators from Western Europe. Beyond a few chance voyages to its north coast, however, from which they appear to have been driven by the fierce cannibal aborigines, they seem to have made no attempt to conquer its territory or study its people.

The Bushmen, who are found in the north, had, probably, come from Papua or Borneo, at one time spread over a considerable portion of Australia. This is attested by the fact that in many of the caves there have been found pictures—writings or a grotesque sort that unmistakably belong to these people. As they are, these writings rise far above the power of the present Australian savages. The Bushmen have no legends to account for their degradation.

There is but little reason, however, to wonder at the isolated condition of these aborigines, and that they remain in their degraded state, and almost unknown, by the more intelligent neighbors. Indeed, the improved arms, and all other superiorities of modern civilization, have barely sufficed to bring them under subjection after many years of ceaseless struggle.

Even yet we know comparatively little about the Bushmen and their lives in the wilderness of the untamed interior. When a coastal schooner landed me at Sigatoka, on the far west coast of Australia, I had the impression that a trip of a few miles inland would bring me to numerous settlements of the aborigines. Notwithstanding all I had read of the fierce and warlike nature of the three million savages of a few decades ago had dwindled to less than one-fifth that number, that their degradation was kept them far from the interior, and that their hordes of building no settled homes, but always being on the move, made a visit to their very rare.

I made a tedious trip of about three hundred and fifty miles into the desolate interior, beyond Lake Austin, and well over to the edge of the Great Victoria Desert without having discovered a single trace of the savages. Now and then I met a semi-civilized aborigine, but I began to understand that my determination to live for awhile with or near these people was easier formed than carried out.

The semi-civilized wretches that I met were indeed a sorry lot, the worst of the Hottentots of Africa, of the Caribs of the interior, of Dutch Guiana or of the Africans in Hayti are sufficiently bad to make one feel that civilization is hopeless in their case; but they are all, physically, intellectually and morally far beyond and above these degraded creatures.

These semi-civilized Australians whom I met wore clothes, because the law or rules of the white settlements forbade them to go about naked, and because they were given to them. They ate food because with it they were kept alive. They sought shelter from the sun and the rain, because their too prolonged their miserable existence.

But the instinct of self-preservation, the first law of nature as we understand it, had no such place in their lives as in ours.

They had one, and only one, reason for desiring to ward off death, and that was the reason of enforced prohibition in that regard would quickly result in the total extermination of these miserable wretches, who would do nothing to ward off the doom if their beloved rum was taken from them.



Bushmen at meal-time.

Nearly starved today, tormented to verge of illness tomorrow, exposed to all possible climatic changes, they yet remain, without working for it, if they are entitled to all the frog they can consume—and that having obtained it they are in possession of civilization's principle, and only important blessing! They are utterly worthless at labor, at which they can be kept only so long as is necessary to procure the price of a drink, or on a hunting trip or cattle round-up do they show any real signs of life.

As it is the case where the edge of civilization is encroaching upon the territory of a savage people, I found the savage a rather less unlovely being than his semi-civilized brother. As he was certainly physically much sweeter, if not more wholesome morally.

The aborigines are a black-brown people, with hanging lower lip, prominent cheek-bones, high but narrow forehead,

flattened noses, and very long, coarse black hair. The latter characteristic is their chief difference from African negroes.

I was warned that "appearing white men" was the principal enjoyment of these savages, and I was led to believe that to attempt to live so close to them as to be able to observe their habits would be sure death.

Yet there, as often elsewhere, I found that the Golden Rule was an excellent safeguard against "open assault," and that it was but necessary to once impress upon them my kindly intentions and my willingness to share food with aboriginal visitors to assure me fair treatment.

In one small community, then dwelling temporarily on the bank of a dried-up stream, which, when running, emptied into the salt marshes of the interior, I had the good fortune to be able to speedily cure a lad of a bad throat wound in the leg that would not heal; also to remove some snake-like teeth from two of the older men and one of the women. These little acts won their confidence as no amount of gold—a well-nigh useless thing to them—could have done. From that time I was as much one of their community as I could endure being.

The trying climate, with its long periods of drought, and the absence of any of the ruminant or cattle tribe, must always have made the life of the aborigines a more or less difficult and have subjected them to greater hardships than have been known elsewhere outside of the polar zones. The

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Wild honey enters prominently into the aboriginal food preparation. To get this honey, which abounds in the high gum trees, they adopt a method of climbing the trees, and, when they are anything I have seen anywhere else.

Around the trees they weave a strong strid of flexible vine, making it a little larger than the trunk. This is held nearly shoulder high by the left hand. In the right hand they carry a sort of long, thin stick, with which they cut a series of notches in the bark, which they use as steps, contenting themselves with sufficient room to get a spring for their strong, great toes. As they step up from one notch to the next, they deftly move up the vine grille, and then stand ready to cut notches still higher. In this way they safely and deftly ascend the tallest trees, apparently feeling no uneasiness 150 or more feet from the ground.

This is almost the only sign of an inventive faculty that these degraded people have; some of the most delicate tricks and other "magic" being all else of the sort that I noticed. But that, as Rudyard Kipling says, is another story. DR. EUGENE STANDER.

A FORTUNE FROM AN EGG.

[From a Special Contributor.] Col. John Hay of Washington, Abraham Lincoln's biographer, has a brother, Charles Hay, who is a rich banker at President Lincoln's old home, Springfield, Ill.

Banker Hay has been Mayor of Springfield more than once, and the story which I am going to write about him now is a very true one.

When Banker Hay was a small boy in roundabouts he lived in the village of Warsaw, Ill. One bright spring morning he called upon a kind neighbor who owned a small farm. Master Charles had always been much interested in this particular hen—always so punctually on her nest—and this morning he had noticed that she had laid an egg.

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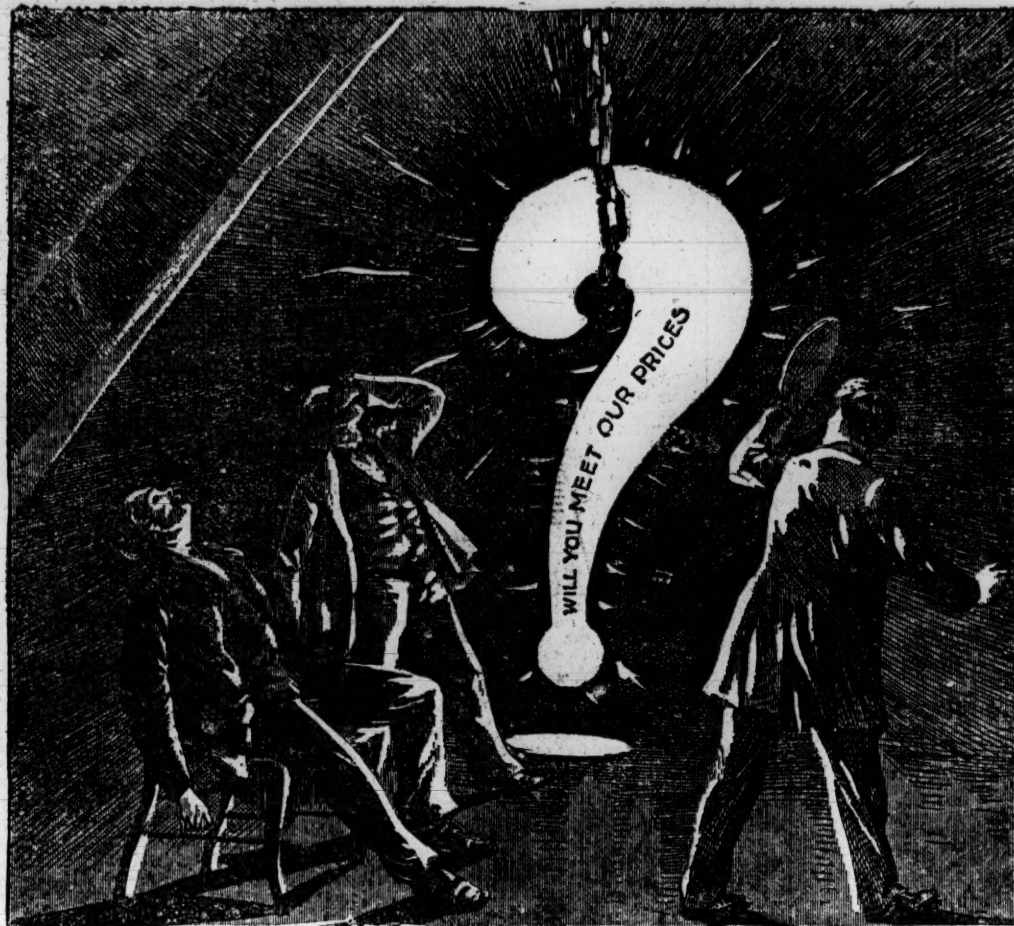
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\$2.50

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Los Angeles—Building
Notes.

Dealers report a good inquiry for real estate during the past week, especially among new arrivals, most of whom, however, continue very conservative, and have a vast number of questions to ask before they get to the purchasing point. Of course, there is still much talk about a dry season, but it is not generally believed among agents that such a season would have any very severe effect on the market. People who have not quite made up their minds what they are going to do—who are wavering—are always trying to find some excuse. Just now with some of these it is the asserted desire to wait and see how the season turns out. If it rains people will buy, and if it should not rain a great many people will buy anyhow, unless they should happen to meet with some other convenient excuse for delay.

AN ENTERTAINING INVESTOR.
O. T. Johnson of the Westminster Hotel is an enterprising investor who has been buying a large amount of city property of late. Mr. Johnson buys choice inside property for cash and puts the income he receives there-

from back into his property. His present income from this is a very comfortable one. A couple of weeks ago Mr. Johnson bought sixty feet on the west side of Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth (fold Humphreys homestead), for \$21,000 cash. This is at the rate of \$3 a foot, and is considered a good bargain, considering the manner in which Broadway property is rapidly advancing. Last week Mr. Johnson made another purchase of the Pablo Reyes lot the southeast corner of Main and Seventh street, 100x108 feet. There is a good block on this lot. The price paid was \$11,500 or \$115 a foot, which is certainly cheap, although the only improvements on the lot consist of a few sheds. If a few more investors were like Mr. Johnson it would do much to improve the local real estate market. At the same time, it is evident that such men, who have the courage to step in just now and "buy when they're low," will reap the best benefit in a short time, when the stage citizen begins to clamor all over himself for a chance to pay from 50 to 100 per cent. more than he could now for.

WILL INVEST IN CITY PROPERTY.
It is reported that those who have charge of the Dorey estate have decided to dispose of the country property and invest in city property within the city limits. There is another encouraging sign of the confidence which is felt in the future of property in this city by those who are capable of judgment, and whose opinions are entitled to respect.

THE GROWTH OF CITIES.
An interesting book on real estate matters was had few days ago by the editor of this department with Capt. J. P. Moore of Minneapolis, a veteran real estate operator of that city, who went there when it was a small place that Los Angeles is today. Capt. Moore who is a regular and interested reader of these columns, has made a special and careful study of the growth of cities throughout the country, and the causes which have led up to it. He predicts a bright future for this city, and a rapid advancement for long. His investigations have led him to the conclusion that a city has once

reached the 100,000 mark nothing can keep it from going forward as rapidly as the resources of the surrounding country justify. Capt. Moore thinks that many American cities have forced an unhealthy and ephemeral growth by rushing in, manufactures and other improvements, without at the same time endeavoring to settle up the surrounding tributary country upon which alone a city can depend for solid and permanent growth. The consequence of such a policy has in the case of many American cities been a disastrous relapse or perhaps a series of relapses. Capt. Moore thinks that our true course is to look after the settlement of the country surrounding Los Angeles, which will support such an enormous population, and that then the city of Los Angeles will take care of itself.

In 1880 St. Paul and Minneapolis had about the same population as Los Angeles has today. Now Minneapolis contains about 230,000 people and St. Paul about 200,000. Capt. Moore believes that rapid transit by means of electric roads is destined to revolutionize present systems of city building. He thinks that it will result in increasing the value of suburban residence property, while keeping inside residence property from advancing quite so fast as it would otherwise. When a man can be whirled out five miles from the city in fifteen minutes to a locality where he can get a lot for less than a third of what he would have to pay for an equally good lot close in, and when he has the additional advantage of pure fresh air in the bargain, it is evident that he will in many cases prefer the suburban site for a residence. A striking instance of this is furnished by Merriam Park, a residence suburb half way between St. Paul and Minneapolis, which Capt. Moore assisted in building up. In 1883 a wheat crop was taken off the side of this town, which now contains a population of 20,000 people, who do business in the twin cities. This result has been affected through the liberal policy of the transportation companies, which furnish rapid and frequent transportation from either St. Paul or Minneapolis at a nickel fare. It is needless to say that Los Angeles, with its balmy climate, is better adapted to the building up of such suburban settlements than any of these

Eastern cities. The main point in such cases is, however, as The Times has frequently insisted, to have first-class transportation facilities, so that business men may travel to or from the city not only rapidly but frequently, and from an early hour in the morning until late at night. Under such conditions the questions of creating a successful suburb in the neighborhood of Los Angeles is only a question of having sufficient capital to place the enterprise prominently before the people.

Another suggestion made by Capt. Moore is that our present regulations in regard to the opening of streets should be simplified, which he thinks could be done, judging from what he has seen in other cities. He believes that the result would be to hasten a great many needed improvements in Los Angeles and make the attractive hill sections of the city more sought after by the purchaser.

AT THE SOUTHERN CITY LIMITS.
The march of improvement is still going forward along the southern city limits, which section is settling up very fast. Since Monday last seven lots have been sold in the new subdivision of the Brisswiler tract on Adams street, without any special effort on the part of the owners. A number of houses are now going up in this section, which promises to be one of the most thickly settled suburbs of Los Angeles. As soon as the present Main-street railway line shall have been changed to an electric line, which will probably be done before long, there will be a big spur in the settlement of that section, which lies just in or beyond the southern boundary, between Alameda street and the university. It is, as The Times has frequently stated, a good thing to see the city settle up in all directions. The disturbance in the value of property which is caused by a too great advance in one section of the city, is the best interests of property-owners are served by the gradual, steady march of improvements in all directions from the center of the city. This is a fact which should be recognized by some property-owners who are in the habit of running down sections of the city in which they do not happen to be directly interested.

THE HOTEL QUESTION.
There has again been a large amount

of talk on the subject of the proposed tourists' hotel. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce is engaged in considering a number of propositions for sites which have been submitted to it by property-owners. Another effort is being made to revive the Tenth-street project. This has having made a definite offer to sell the site and foundation for \$45,000, contributing \$5000 toward the building of the hotel. One of the Jacoby brothers has been added to the committee and the work of soliciting subscriptions is to be begun.

Another plan which has been discussed is to abandon Broadway at Sand or Rock street and build a hotel on the historical site of Fort Hill—a magnificent spot when prepared for the building, which is to be of brownstone and five stories high. In connection with this plan it is proposed to run a car line up North Broadway and out to Elysian Park by way of Custler street and Bellevue avenue. Another much-talked-of site is the Belmont, on the First-street car line. Yet another proposition is to build a hotel on the Third-street hill, near where the Crocker mansion stands. It is suggested that an elevator might be run down to the sidewalk for the accommodation of guests. It is understood that G. J. Griffith has made an offer of a fine tract of land, embracing more than a dozen acres, at the head of Vermont avenue, in the trustless belt, at the northwest corner of the city. W. H. Workman has also made an offer of five acres on Boyle Heights, near Holmbeck Park. It remains to be seen what will come of all these projects. There is evidently not much difficulty about obtaining a good site. The trouble is to get money for the building of such a hotel, which is frequently more profitable to the city in which it is located than to those who own it.

A MANUFACTURING SECTION.
The Board of Health and City Council have been discussing some complaints which have been made in regard to a nuisance which it is claimed is caused by the packing-house near Macy street. Similar complaints were made at the time when a permit for the erection of this establishment was asked for. While it is, of course, de-

sirable to make Los Angeles as sweet and attractive a city as possible, it should be remembered that a city of any importance cannot exist entirely on its reputation as a place where the heliotrope and jasmine bloom during the winter, nor even on the expenditure of those visitors who come to enjoy the perfume of our flowers. It must be admitted that the perfume of a pork-packing establishment is not altogether so attractive as the odor which arises from an orange grove in blossom, but at the same time it should be remembered that a packing-house brings hundreds of thousands of dollars into the city every year, and gives employment to a large number of heads of families, who pay rent and buy groceries and clothes. If the people of Los Angeles mean to object to every manufacturing enterprise that smells a little "loud," we had better give up the idea of ever becoming a city of any importance, and settle down as a pleasant winter resort for invalids and tourists, after the style of Monterey, and Santa Barbara, and St. Augustine, and Mentone, and Cannes, and a hundred other beautiful places where the inhabitants vegetate and eke out a comfortable existence on the money which they receive from winter visitors.

There is, however, one phase of this subject, to which The Times has previously referred, and which we think deserves consideration. This is the suggestion which has been made several times during the past few years in the Council that a certain section of the city should be set apart, within which, and nowhere else, permits for the erection of factories should be granted. A section which is in every way adapted to this purpose is that which is bounded by Third street on the north, Alameda street on the west, the city boundary on the south, and the river on the east. Within this section there are no fine improvements, and settlement has been very slow. It is probable that a majority of the property-owners in this section would be glad to welcome all the bad smells that are known to the apothecary in connection with manufacturing enterprises, as these would mean a lively demand not only for factory sites, but also for hundreds of lots upon which

those who work in these factories would build themselves small homes. One great advantage which is possessed by this section is the fact that it lies between the tracks of the two great overland railroads, from which spurs can easily be constructed, while it can easily be reached from the Terminal road on the south.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits have been given by the Superintendent of City Buildings:

A. C. Carter, dwelling, Fremont, between Second and Third streets, \$1000.
A. J. Chase, two-story dwelling, corner of Grand avenue and Seventeenth street, \$3000.
Charles W. Edds, dwelling, Twenty-seventh street, between San Pedro and Central avenues, \$1000.
S. G. Grove, dwelling, Eighteenth street, between Hill street and Grand avenue, \$1800.
M. S. Lee, dwelling, Twelfth street near Sentous, \$1400.
S. G. Tyler, dwelling, southwest corner Griffith and Twenty-eighth streets, \$2500.
A. Sandell, dwelling, Tenth street between Denver and Georgia Bell, \$1500.
George W. Bassett, dwelling, Cushman street, between Hoover and Toberman, \$1500.
R. M. Berry, dwelling, Fourth street, between State and Cummings, \$1200.
O. T. Johnson, brick lodging-house, Fourth street, between Main and Los Angeles, \$18,000.
A. P. D'Mayer, dwelling, southwest corner Maple avenue and Pico street, \$2000.
G. C. Stepper, dwelling, northwest corner Bixel and Maryland streets, \$3500.
W. J. Dinsner, dwelling, Michigan, between Saratoga and Mott, \$1000.

Purify
the
Blood

Paine's Celery Compound is as superior to ordinary blood purifiers as a diamond is to cheap glass. It makes people well, hence we recommend it. C. H. Hance, 177-179 N. Spr.

J. T. SHEWARD,

113-115 N. SPRING ST.

The Stanton Post ladies of the G. A. R.'s will give dinners each day in the Old Courthouse during the Carnival. These ladies have done yeoman service in helping to prepare the decorations for the street. We hope they will receive the patronage due their zeal. The entire net proceeds will go to charity. We can all afford to add our mite to this worthy band of ladies. None of us know the many little acts of kindness given to women and children in distress through this source. While we rejoice, let us add our mite to those who need these small amounts, and give them an opportunity to rejoice with us. This should be a happy week, not only for those who can afford it, but for those who are in distress. The meals will be 25 cents, prepared as only these Grand Army women can prepare them. Ladies, please reserve a front seat for this house, we will be with you.

La Fiesta de Los Angeles.

THE CITY OF THE ANGELS WELCOMES THE thousands of strangers who will be with us this week. We are all decked out in holiday attire; attractions of the highest character will be presented to you through the Merchants' Association of this city. The Merchants' Association is about five months old, yet we have accomplished more within the past five months than older cities have in five years. Born of enterprise, with faith in the most attractive city on earth, we present to you festivities of the highest character. Every dollar will be honestly spent and honestly accounted for. Los Angeles is the giant city of the far West; what Chicago is to the East, Los Angeles is to the West. A word of explanation. Heretofore the merchants of Los Angeles have been ignored—not by the elements that make up the better part of the community, but by politicians and the rougher element. We believe the time has arrived when the better element should be consulted on all matters of the greatest importance that pertain to the welfare of the whole people, not from a political standpoint but from a point of interest for the welfare of the entire community. La Fiesta will be a success—a success of the highest character. From year to year these festivities will be held. We hope to improve as the years roll by. There are no quarrels, no bickering, no misunderstandings in the Merchants' Association. It is a business organization gotten up for the benefit of the merchants. It has already made the merchants better acquainted among themselves—better feelings exist and the greatest good is sure to come out of it. With the highest motives in view, we welcome the stranger within our gates; we welcome you, our fellow citizens to partake of these pleasures with us. It is your pleasure as well as our own that has been studied. The 6500 school children who will take part in the parade will have an object lesson impressed upon their mind that will be remembered for years to come. We are sowing seeds of kindness. We hope the lesson given will be of the highest character. Let us look upwards and forward for the highest inspiration. Let us bury out of sight the mistakes of the past. In place of looking to San Francisco for inspiration and for example, it is time for the merchants to cut loose and start a new era of prosperity upon a broader plane. In the future the rottenness of San Francisco must shoulder her own responsibilities. Los Angeles is a new world formed with higher motives—broader principles and greater ambitions—the Chicago of the West—the ambitious, prosperous city of the western hemisphere. Welcome, twice, yea thrice welcome. For one week let us all look upon the bright side and have a good thought and a good word for everybody.

Go where you will

YOU WILL FIND NOTHING BETTER AT THE price than our 50c line of all-wool dress goods. A fortunate purchase has enabled us to present an unusually large line at 50c a yard. If these goods had been made in Europe before they reached you they would have cost fully one dollar a yard. The duty on low cost goods is much larger than on higher cost; the transportation fully as much; then there is the gold exchange—the commission, and besides a charge from \$7.00 to \$10.00 for every packing case. These packing cases cannot be charged to the retailers only by adding it to the cost of the goods. The retailer charges you with this amount. In buying this 50c line of all-wool goods you buy an American product and save all these extra charges, and besides you get full value for your money.

The Muslin Underwear

DEPARTMENT OFFERS A GRAND LINE OF Nightgowns for 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00; White Skirts, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50; Silk Embroidered on Black Henrietta cloth, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00; Silk Pongee Skirts in all grades, Plain and Silk Embroidered and Hemstitched Corset Covers, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50; Baby Bonnets, Baby Caps, 15c to \$3.00 each; Sun Bonnets, 25c to \$2.00 each; White and Colored Lace and embroidery trimmed Sun Bonnets as good.

Don't Neglect Fiesta

COLORS IN RIBBONS LATER THAN MONDAY. We still have a small lot in the narrow widths; the proper colors and the proper width, 12½c a yard; Baby Ribbon in the Fiesta colors—all silk, 20c a bolt; wide ribbon in Fiesta colors, 25c, 35c and 40c a yard; Fiesta Buttons, Fiesta Badges, Fiesta Hats, Fiesta Caps, Fiesta Umbrellas. We are sort of a Fiesta ourselves.

If you want Millinery

BUY EARLY MONDAY. THE CITY WILL BE crowded with strangers from Monday night until the last days of the festivities. Trimmed Hats, new this season, 95c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 on up; Sailor Hats, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50; all new shapes. Why not have a Sailor trimmed with the La Fiesta band for this week.

A deserving article

DESERVES SUCCESS. A GOOD ARTICLE is deserving of patronage. Many a good ship has been foundered on the rocks and many a good article has found meager sale by being neglected. We believe more has been accomplished in the past two years in popularizing the Royal Worcester Corset in this city than has been accomplished in older cities of the same size in ten years. Why? We have advertised the Royal Worcester Corsets. We have brought them to the direct notice of the public by large displays; by throwing out all other brands. We have believed in the Royal Worcester Corset. We have studied their merit. We have employed help that had faith and energy to back up our belief. The result: Selling more corsets than any three of the largest houses combined. This could not have been accomplished without the article having real merit. The large increase in the sales of the better grades shows the best dressed ladies appreciate the Royal Worcester Corsets, while the cheaper grades keep on increasing sales in a larger ratio. A good article always affords a reasonable profit. When a Royal Worcester Corset is sold the lady who buys it gets the worth of her money. Good advertising pays. It must be truthful; it must carry conviction. When an article is advertised it should be fully as good as recommended. Nothing short of this is good advertising. We recommend the Royal Worcester Corset, and in recommending it we know the best results are obtained by giving it a thorough trial. They fit; they are comfortable; they add to your figure; they are worth every cent you pay for them. The prices are reasonable, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$6.50. Long, extra long, short, extra short and medium corsets; made for the stoutest or slenderest ladies. Have your corset fitted, when you will secure a corset adapted to your form. Many a lady who has heretofore been unable to wear a corset is now wearing a Royal Worcester with perfect ease, simply because they have been properly fitted; there is the secret; properly fitted. We have the Royal Worcester Waists for Ladies, Misses and Children—the improved Waists—Nursing Corsets, Abdominal Corsets, the best in their lines. Why not buy the best, a Royal Worcester? They cost you no more than inferior corsets. You secure not only a fit, but comfort and style as well.

Cloaks and Capes.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of first-class, desirable goods in the market. If you want trash, don't come here for it. If you want clean, fresh, desirable goods, we have the assortment large enough to please you. Prices are moderate; one price to all; plain figures. That is the basis upon which we do business. Our assortment of Capes is very large. Good, All-wool Capes from \$5 up; a big line at \$7.50, \$9, \$10, \$12.50, \$13 and \$15. Jackets in all the latest styles. Double-skirted Jackets and new accordion-pleated Capes with lace trimming are new. It will cost you nothing to see them; we will treat you right. One of the leading features is we cut, fit and baste capes free for those who want a desirable Cape for a low price.

Do you want a

SHIRT WAIST? THERE WAS A TIME WHEN to advertise a Shirt Waist for 25c would seem like a stroke of good policy. We believe the time has passed to advertise a very cheap article for a good effect on the popular trade. We believe it is true. Now to quote good goods at a reasonable price and show full value for the money. Good style, good fit and perfect goods; this we are able to do in Shirt Waists this season. We show two special numbers, one at \$1.25, the other at \$1.50, that are extra good for the money. Won't you take a look at these two superior bargains at the price?

The Lace Department

SHOWS EVERYTHING THAT IS NEW AND desirable in Laces. This week we expect to make a lasting, good impression with the public at large, and with this object in view we will take unusual pains to wait upon the trade in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. If you need Ribbons and Laces, we show a complete stock in every particular. Prices will be made unusually low. Our employees know the art of good treatment to everybody.

Carriage

SHADES, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4. Sun Umbrellas, \$1 up to \$6.50. Dresden handles, natural sticks, gold, silver, ivory, celluloid and pearl handles. La Fiesta Umbrellas, \$1.50 each. Only a limited quantity on hand. Better buy them early.

Vandyke Point de Venice

IN BUTTER COLOR, OLD GOLD, WHITE cream, black and old ivory. These handsome laces are unusually popular this season; insertions to match.

There are over 50,000

YARDS OF BUNTING ON THE STREETS. Over 48,000 feet of rope decorations. Fully 10,000 flags. This enormous amount of street decoration was put up under the direction of Mr. Howard, the Superintendent of Parks, in less than three days' time. It has taken fully two weeks' time to prepare these decorations for the streets, and was ably managed by Mrs. D. H. Luther, who had a corps of noble workers from the Grand Army Relief Corps of the city to assist her. Nearly 500 people have been at work for over two weeks on floats, printing and preparing for the Fiesta. Every avenue of trade will be largely benefited, and every dollar will be accounted for; all expended in our own city; fifty of our own employees volunteered their service, and after a hard day's work put in their time twice after midnight to help along the work; certainly as an employer we feel grateful for the act of kindness on their part, as it all came at a time when their services were greatly needed. Tomorrow 100 men will be on the streets before daylight, under Mr. Howard's management, to decorate the streets with evergreens and palms, and before the day is ended Los Angeles will present to the visitors as grand a sight as they ever witnessed. It will show the spirit and enthusiasm of this young giant city of the West. Thousands of strangers will be with us this week. Every one will write home and talk about the enterprise of Los Angeles wherever they go; from this week forward Los Angeles takes up the ambition to outrival San Francisco, and in less than ten years she will be the largest city on the Pacific Coast; mark the prediction, and mark it well. Los Angeles knows no rival; visitors from all over the West will be with us. Don't you think the Merchants' Association is a hummer from Hummersville? Three months ago no one ever thought of a Fiesta, and here we are at the commencement of the greatest festivities ever held in the West.

Bows of every kind

ARE NOW VERY FASHIONABLE; THE large sizes, such as Empire style, now commonly called a la Madame Sans-Gene, have found a very ready demand; the supply is hardly equal to the demand. They are made from Silk and Colored Gauze; nearly all are lace trimmed. Again Laces come into popular favor. India Mull is used for the half-length bows; bright colors are preferred at present; you will find a nice assortment in the Millinery Department; sashes will be in demand this summer. If you need anything in laces do not forget our Lace Department; nothing has been neglected to make it complete in every particular.

Carriage Parasols

WILL COME IN HANDY WHILE VIEWING the parade. They will keep the sun out of your eyes and will save you from annoying your next door neighbor. They come at a reasonable price, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50; the handsomest goods we have ever offered at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. A little lot of Fiesta colored Sun Umbrellas, \$1.50 each; will be handy for the seashore after the festivities.

The latest from Paris

IS FOR LACE FLOUNCINGS ON THE BOTTOM of short Capes; almost every article of wearing apparel is largely trimmed with Laces. From three to six months from now this craze will strike America; why not begin at once and fix up in the advanced ideas? We cut, fit and baste capes free, and show lace in hundreds of designs suitable for this purpose.

Turkey-red Calico,

GERMAN BLUE CALICOS, THE WIDE, heavy kind, the old-fashioned, old-time, real Indigo dye; heavy threads; made by the Amana Society, near Iowa City. Better buy a good article; costs you more; you get more real wear out of them, 15c and 16½c.

Swivel Silks,

TWENTY-SEVEN INCHES WIDE, 75c A yard; selling largely for Shirt Waists; plenty of plain, India and China Silks, 50c and 75c a yard, in all colors; natural Pongee Silks, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, and 75c a yard. Laces and ribbons are both largely used on all dresses this season; natural Pongee embroideries in all widths.

Black Silk Bourdon Laces

ARE A PROMINENT ARTICLE IN OUR LACE Department, with insertions to match. We show a fine variety in matched patterns 4 and 5 width, in each set.

Mohair, Moire for Skirtings,

JUST THE THING TO SATISFY FASHION'S whims for Moires.

LA FIESTA WEEK.

LA FIESTA WEEK.

J. M. HALE & CO.

107-109 NORTH SPRING ST.

TWO GREAT ATTRACTIONS:

La Fiesta de Los Angeles, and J. M. Hale & Co.'s GRAND ANNUAL MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Our great special muslin underwear sale is an event looked forward to by hundreds of ladies in Los Angeles and vicinity, they knowing well the fact they can replenish their wardrobes at the lowest prices, and at the same time secure the latest styles and best workmanship.

Our line of Ladies' Muslin Underwear is made by the largest and best manufacturer in this line, nothing but the best materials used, and what is equally important, are made up in the latest styles. Quality and style combined with low prices is bound to make this sale a grand success.

See Display in Show Windows, on Sale Wednesday, April 11.

Night Dresses.

AT-40c

—We will place on sale a line of Ladies' Night Dresses, good quality muslin, Mother Hubbard style, with rolling collar; reduced from 50c.

AT-50c

—We will place on sale a line of Ladies' Night Dresses, extra quality muslin, made up in three different styles.

Style 1.—Saque style, with embroidered sailor collar, embroidered front and sleeve.



NIGHT DRESSES.

Style 2.—Saque style, with ruffled sailor collar, ruffled front and cuff.

Style 3.—Mother Hubbard style, V-shape neck, trimmed with embroidered ruffle, 24 rows tucking in yoke, sleeve trimmed with embroidered ruffle. These three lines are the best values ever offered in this line; regular value, 75c and 85c.



NIGHT DRESSES.

AT-65c

—Ladies' Night Dresses, extra quality muslin, Mother Hubbard style, ruffled neck, yoke made of 24 rows tucking and 2 rows insertion, sleeves trimmed with ruffles and tucks.

AT-75c

—We are going to offer seven different styles Ladies' Night Dresses, fine quality muslin, latest styles, best workmanship, every garment in the lot worth \$1.25.



NIGHT DRESSES.

Style 1.—Mother Hubbard style, neck trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 16 rows tucking and pleated insertion, sleeves trimmed with 5 rows of tucking and embroidered ruffle.

Style 2.—Mother Hubbard style, V-shape neck, with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 8 rows fine and 6 rows medium tucks and pleated insertion, sleeves trimmed with 8 rows tucks and embroidered ruffle.



NIGHT DRESSES.

Style 3.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck and front trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 36 tucks in clusters of 6 each, the sleeves trimmed with 5 rows of fine tucks, and very fine embroidered ruffle.

Style 4.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck and front trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 10 fine and 12 medium tucks, the sleeves trimmed with 5 rows of fine tucks and embroidered ruffle.

Style 5.—Saque style, Sailor Collar, with hem, stitched embroidered ruffle, yoke trimmed with 32 rows tucking, sleeves with cuff and embroidered ruffle.

Style 6.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 16 rows of tucking and insertion, sleeves with tuck and embroidered ruffle.

Style 7.—Mother Hubbard style, Sailor Collar, trimmed with colored embroidery, yoke of 12 rows cluster tucks, the sleeves trimmed with cuff and colored embroidery.

AT-85c

—Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses, fine quality muslin, Mother Hubbard style, V-shape neck, trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 6 rows cluster tucks, 6 tucks in each cluster, and 4 rows insertion, sleeves trimmed with tucks and embroidered ruffle.

AT-\$1

—We are going to sell a line of Ladies' Night Dresses that will be a treat to the ladies that attend this sale. Seven different styles, all the newest designs; garments that usually sell at \$1.50 will be on sale at \$1 each.



NIGHT DRESSES.

Style 1.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 20 rows fine tucks and 4 rows insertion, the sleeves trimmed with 4 rows tucking and embroidered ruffle.

Style 2.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke trimmed with 7 rows cluster tucks and 6 rows insertion, sleeves with 5 rows of tucking and embroidered ruffle.

Style 3.—Saque style, Sailor Collar, trimmed with insertion and embroidered ruffle, yoke of 24 rows tucking, sleeves trimmed with 5 rows tucking and embroidered ruffle.

Style 4.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck and front trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke with 6 rows cluster tucks and 4 rows insertion, sleeves trimmed with 5 rows tucking and embroidered ruffle.

Style 5.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke of very fine all-over embroidery and tucks, sleeves trimmed with 5 rows of tucking and embroidered ruffle.

Style 6.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 12 pleats, sleeves trimmed with 2 pleats and embroidered ruffle.

Style 7.—Saque style, Sailor Collar, with embroidered ruffle, cascaded ruffle of colored embroidery down the front, the sleeves trimmed with colored embroidered ruffle.

AT-\$1.25

—Our line of Night Dresses cannot be equaled; at this price will place on sale 4 different styles.

Style 1.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck trimmed with very fine embroidered ruffle, yoke of 20 rows tucking and insertion, the sleeves trimmed with 5 rows of tucks and embroidered ruffle.

Style 2.—Mother Hubbard style, the neck trimmed with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 28 rows tucking and insertion, sleeves with 5 rows tucks and embroidered ruffle.

Style 3.—Mother Hubbard style, embroidered Sailor Collar, yoke of 8 rows cluster tucks, sleeves trimmed with embroidered cuff.

Style 4.—Mother Hubbard style, large Sailor Collar, with embroidered ruffle, yoke of 6 rows cluster tucks, 8 tucks in each cluster, sleeves trimmed with cuff and embroidered ruffle.

AT-\$1.50

—Ladies' Night Dresses, regular value, \$2, made in Saque style, Sailor Collar, with embroidered ruffle, cascaded embroidered ruffle down the front, yoke of 30 rows tucking, sleeves trimmed with tucking and embroidered ruffle.

Chemise.

AT-25c

—We will place on sale 25 dozen Ladies' Muslin Chemise, made of good quality muslin; worth 45c.



CHEMISE.

AT-30c

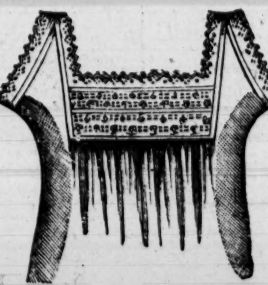
—10 dozen Chemise, good quality, well made, trimmed with 12 pleats and 2 rows insertion.

AT-40c

—10 dozen Chemise, extra quality muslin, trimmed with 6 rows cluster tucks and 3 rows insertion.

AT-50c

—15 dozen Chemise, extra well made, fine muslin, trimmed with 20 rows tucking and insertion, neck trimmed with embroidery.



CHEMISE.

AT-75c

—Ladies' Muslin Chemise, very fine quality muslin, trimmed with 4 rows cluster tucks, neck and front trimmed with embroidery.

AT-85c

—Ladies' Muslin Chemise, V-shape neck, trimmed with extra fine quality embroidery.



CHEMISE.

AT-\$1

—Ladies' Muslin Chemise, extra quality, trimmed with 3 rows fine insertion and ruffled embroidery.

Ladies' Skirts.

AT-40c

—25 dozen Ladies' Muslin Skirts, full size, good quality of muslin, trimmed with 9 rows tucking.



LADIES' SKIRTS.

AT-50c

—15 dozen Ladies' Skirts, good quality muslin, trimmed with 5 rows tucking and 6-inch embroidered ruffle.



LADIES' SKIRTS.

AT-75c

—Ladies' Muslin Skirts, fine quality muslin, trimmed with 3 rows of tucking and 4-inch embroidered ruffle.



AT-\$1

—Ladies' Muslin Skirts, extra fine quality muslin, trimmed with 20 rows tucking and 10-inch embroidered ruffle.

Muslin Drawers.

AT-25c

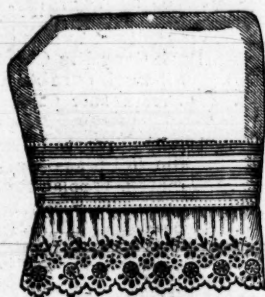
—50 dozen Ladies' Muslin Drawers, good quality muslin, trimmed with 5 rows tucking and cambric ruffle.

AT-35c

—Ladies' Muslin Drawers, good quality muslin, trimmed with 5 rows tucking and 2-inch embroidered ruffle.

AT-37c

—20 dozen Muslin Drawers, fine quality muslin, trimmed with 5 rows tucking and 3-inch colored ruffle.



MUSLIN DRAWERS.

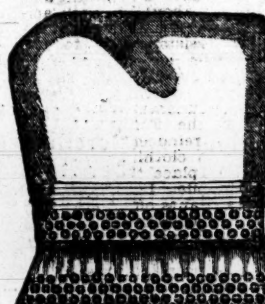
AT-45c

—Ladies' Muslin Drawers, fine quality muslin, trimmed with 6 rows tucking, insertion and 2-inch embroidered ruffle.

AT-50c

—Ladies' Muslin Drawers, extra quality, in 3 different styles.

Style 1.—Trimmed with 6 rows tucking and insertion, and 2-inch embroidered ruffle.



MUSLIN DRAWERS.

Style 2.—Trimmed with 7 rows of tucking and 2-inch cambric ruffle.

Style 3.—Trimmed with 6 rows of tucking and 3-inch embroidered ruffle.

AT-65c

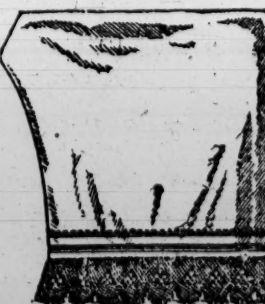
—Ladies' Muslin Drawers in 2 styles.

Style 1.—Trimmed with 10 rows tucking and 3-inch embroidered ruffle.



MUSLIN DRAWERS.

Style 2.—Trimmed with 9 rows of tucks and pleating and 4-inch embroidered ruffle.



MUSLIN DRAWERS.

AT-75c

—Ladies' Muslin Drawers, extra fine quality muslin, trimmed with 10 rows tucking and 3-inch embroidered ruffle.

Style 2.—Trimmed with 12 rows of tucking, and 4-inch hem-stitched and embroidered ruffle.

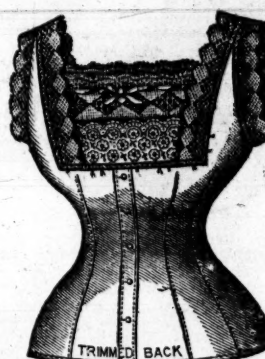
AT-\$1

—Ladies' Muslin Drawers, very fine quality of muslin, trimmed with 10 rows tucking and 4-inch embroidered ruffle.

AT-25c

—Children's Muslin Drawers, sizes 1 to 4, fine quality muslin, and trimmed with 3 rows tucking.

Corset Covers.



CORSET COVERS.

AT-25c

—25 dozen Cambric Corset Covers, square neck, trimmed with embroidery, 6 rows tucking down the front.



CORSET COVERS.

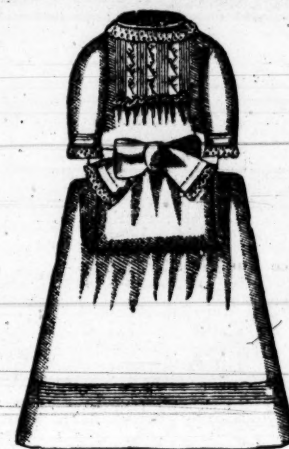
AT-40c

—Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, square neck, trimmed with embroidery, pearl buttons, 8 rows of tucking down the front.



CORSET COVERS.

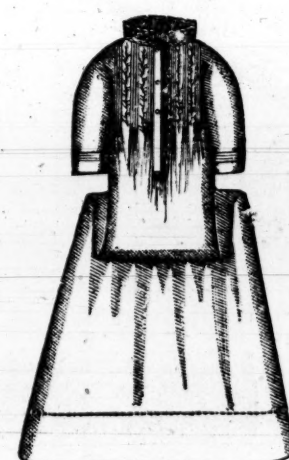
Infants' Slips.



INFANT'S SLIPS.

AT-25c

—Infants' Cambric Slips, good quality, neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle.



INFANT'S SLIPS.

AT-35c

—Infants' Cambric Slips, fine quality, neck and sleeves trimmed with Torchon Lace.



INFANT'S SLIPS.

AT-65c

—Infants' Cambric Slips, extra fine quality, front trimmed with 16 rows fine tucking, neck with embroidered ruffle, sleeves with 4 rows tucks and embroidered ruffle. We will also place on sale a complete line of Children's Nainsook Aprons and White Dresses at special prices.

J. M. HALE & CO. 107-109 N. Spring St.

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JACOBY BROS.

Fiesta Sale of Men's Underwear.

Spring and Summer Balbriggan underwear, in plain brown and blue and gray mixtures. French woven necks, drawers faced, worth 75c. Fiesta sale price..... 49c

Silk finished medium weight Balbriggan Underwear, in plain drab and fancy stripes, shirts silk faced, drawers taped seams, all sizes, worth \$1. Fiesta sale price..... 74c
Medium Weight Cashmere Wool Underwear, in plain gold, navy and nat'l gray, shirts silk faced, drawers taped seams, worth \$1.25. Fiesta sale price..... 98c
Fine Natural Wool Underwear, A 1 quality, strictly all-wool, soft velvet finish, will not shrink, worth \$2. Fiesta sale price..... \$1.40

Fiesta Sale of Men's Nightrobes.

Plain white Muslin Nightrobes, made with yoke, cut full large, worth 65c. Fiesta sale price..... 33c
Fancy Embroidered Nightrobes, embroidered in red and navy blue knitting cotton, will not fade, made with yoke, worth 75c. Fiesta sale price..... 43c
Plain White Nightrobes, best quality twilled muslin, 55 inches long, made with yoke, double seamed, worth \$1.25. Fiesta sale price..... 92c



JACOBY BROS.

Fiesta Sale of Men's Neckw'r

150 doz. Spring Neckwear, the late flowing end shapes, light, medium and dark colors, a great variety of patterns, in figured silks, satins and crepes, worth 50c and 75c. Fiesta sale price..... 25c
Closing out 45 doz. High grade Imported neckwear, made by the celebrated Welch, Margetson & Co., of London, England, in Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Puffs, in silks, satins and crepes, neat and nobby patterns, worth \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Fiesta sale price..... 49c

Fiesta Sale of Men's Hosiery.

Seamless Half Hose, worth 10c. Fiesta sale price..... 5c
Fine Seamless Half Hose, worth 15c. Fiesta sale price..... 7c
Medium Weight Soft Finish Gray Merino Half Hose, worth 20c. Fiesta sale price..... 13c

Great Fiesta Sale

Of the Stein-Bloch Co.'s Men's, Boys' and Children's Celebrated Clothing.



Great Fiesta Sale

Of the F.B.Q. Clothing Co.'s (finest beyond question) Men's and Boys' Celebrated Clothing.



Great Fiesta Sale

Of A. Shuman & Co.'s (Boston) Children's Suits of all descriptions.



Great Fiesta Sale

Of Men's, Ladies' and children's shoes at greatly Reduced Prices. Economy Salesroom, 123 N. Main St.

GREAT FIESTA SALE!

In commemoration of this memorable week, and as a compliment to all, we throw the doors open Monday morning upon a radiant Fiesta Sale, a sale that will stand as a monument to our progressive methods as a mirror that will reflect great credit on Southern California's GREAT STORE. Every visitor to our establishment will have cause to remember it, and every purchaser will look back upon it with pleasure and profit, for values will be given here that are strong and great, rich and generous, and stand as mementos of this grand and glorious occasion.



BOYS' Navy Blue Flannel Yachting Caps, gilt and silver cord, worth \$1. Fiesta sale price..... 50c



BOYS' Fedora Hats in spring shades, just received a half doz. new lines, worth \$1.50. Fiesta sale price..... 95c



BOYS' black and brown Fedora Hats, just received, worth \$2.50. Fiesta sale price..... \$1.50



REPUTATION.

The reputation of a house that has put the result of 27 years' study into clothing travels fast. The result is made manifest in our greatest clothing business of this section; it is apparent in every seam and stitch, every style and make-up, every fit and finish of our Spring Garments. Every yard of cloth shaped into our productions has run the gauntlet of every test of durability, carefully watched from the looms of the mills, from the cutters tables, from its several tailoring departments from which it passes into the hands of our patrons, hence our standing challenge to surpass our "Perfect" Clothing. These facilities have brought us the largest outlet in Southern California, hence our guarantee to save you 25 per cent. on your Spring Outfit, no matter what inducements (?) competition may offer.



Let Us Convince You

With Our

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20

Spring Suits.

BOYS' Navy Blue Flannel Military Fatigue Caps, gilt cord. We have invariably sold these goods at 50c, but in consideration of the demand for Fiesta purposes, reduced to..... 35c



JACOBY BROS. Fiesta Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes and Oxfords.

Economy Salesroom, 123 N. Main st.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxfords, patent leather tips, all sizes, B, C, D, E, and EE widths, opera and Philadelphia toes. Economy price..... 95c

Ladies' and Misses' Gymnasium Oxfords, worth \$1.50 and \$2. Economy price..... \$1.00

Ladies' Oxfords, A and B widths, worth \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4. Economy price..... \$1.60

153 pairs Ladies' Fine Shoes, in odds and ends, worth \$3.50 to \$6. Economy price..... \$2.00

Fiesta Sale of Men's Shoes

Economy Salesroom, 123 North Main Street.

Tan Oxfords in 3 widths, from last season, splendid value and worth \$3.50. Economy price..... \$2.50

127 pairs French Dongola Congress and Lace Shoes, wide toe, worth \$3.50. Economy price..... \$2.50

139 pairs Calf Shoes, made by the Rockland Manufacturing Co., best material, hand welt, nearly all sizes, in three widths, worth \$3.50. Economy price..... \$2.50

Johnston & Murphy's Celebrated Congress and Lace Shoes, worth \$5. Economy price..... \$3.00

JACOBY BROS.

Fiesta Sale of stylish Spring Shoes.

Spring Street Salesroom.

Southern California Headquarters for Fine Footwear.

Our opening display of beautiful novelties in colored and black Oxfords, dress and street boots, is much in advance of all other houses, and correctly portrays all the adopted styles of shoes for Spring '94. Also many exclusive designs of exceptional merit.

OXFORDS.

Ladies' Ooze Calf Oxfords, black and gray shades French heels, hand-turned..... \$4.00

Ladies' imported Viennese Patent-leather Oxfords, full French heels, neat Opera toes, at..... \$5.00

Ladies' genuine French Dongola Oxfords, Louis XV heels, artistic patent-leather trimmings, AA to E widths, at..... \$5.00

BUTTON BOOTS.

Ladies' extra fine Dongola Button Boots, all sizes and widths, worth \$3, at..... \$2.50

Ladies' extra fine hand-made French Dongola Button Boots, all sizes and widths, worth \$4, at..... \$3.00

Ladies' fine Dongola hand-turned Button Boots, all sizes and widths, also cloth tops, worth \$5, at..... \$3.50

Agents for Waterbury & Sons' celebrated line of Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes.